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COMMISSIONER SAYS PEOPLE OF RUSSIA REFUSE TO DESPAIR

Finely Cooperate With Famine Officials in the Stern Struggle Being Waged

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 8—Sir Benjamin Robertson, British Famine Commissioner in Russia, returned here on Thursday from Riga. Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today, he indicated that the situation, though inexpressibly terrible, is definitely more hopeful than might be gathered from certain statements published recently.

In February and in the early part of last month, the arrivals of supplies at Russian ports greatly exceeded the very limited ability of the Russian railways to carry them into the interior, and it was, no doubt, true then, as had been stated, that only 28 per cent of certain consignments reached their destination. Since then, however, this accumulation at the ports has been steadily reduced. It is impossible to say exactly what proportion is still undelivered at the present moment, but Sir Benjamin is hopeful that it will all be safely at the railheads in the interior of Russia within the next few weeks.

It is at the present moment accumulating at the railroads, but it can only be conveyed very slowly, owing to the thawing snow, to the villages.

This situation will improve as the snow disappears, and by May 15 it is reasonable to expect it may all have been delivered, he said.

Sir Benjamin spoke in enthusiastic terms of the magnificent work which Americans are doing in this field. He said there had been a great amount of suffering in Russia since his last visit there, but everything humanly possible is be done is being accomplished with the resources available.

It is marvelous, too, he said, what the people themselves are doing to cooperate. Not only are they carrying food incredible distances themselves, where other transport is unavailable, but are resolutely refusing to despair and are holding on in many cases under conditions which ordinarily would seem utterly impossible.

AMERICAN TROOPS SAIL FROM ANTWERP

COBLENZ, April 8—Six more units of the American forces in Germany [illegible] to Europe today. 1160 [illegible] officers leaving Antwerp on the steamship Cantigny. Eighty-five soldiers' wives and 23 children also sailed on the Cantigny.

The organizations leaving today were the headquarters company of the first brigade, Ambulance Company 56, Hospital Company 67, Motor Transport Company 63, Service of Supply Company 20, and the third battalion of the 8th Infantry. This reduces the strength of the American Army on the Rhine to 2800 or one-sixth of the number here a year ago.

DUTCH INDIES BILL IS GIVEN SETBACK

Leader of Clerical Party Helps Save Government From Defeat

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, April 8—The Dutch Government had expressed the wish that the bill for the naval defense of the Dutch Indies, involving the sum of 300,000,000 guilders, should be accepted by the Second Chamber before the end of this week.

The Roman Catholics and the Conservatives coalition were supposed to favor the bill. A Liberal member, Mr. Drion, yesterday proposed to postpone the discussion until the return of Dr. H. A. van Karnabeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, from the Genoa Conference.

Dr. Nolens, leader of the Roman Catholics, unexpectedly declared his intention of seconding the motion of Mr. Drion which was carried through, the 15 Conservatives voting against 56 of all other parties. Interesting developments are expected as a result of the vote and the possibility of acceptance of the bill is greatly diminished. Dr. Nolens' move is supposed to have been taken for the purpose of saving the government from defeat, because many Democratic Roman Catholic members are opposing the bill.

AMERICAN STAMPS FETCH HIGH PRICES

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 8 — Yesterday other record prices were obtained at the stamp sale, which has continued here for several days. A rare 5-cent stamp, Boscawen, New Hampshire, was sold for 123,375 francs, the highest price paid for an American stamp. The purchaser was Mr. Griebert. He is now understood to be acting for an American manufacturer named Mr. Hind. A 5-cent issue of Alexandria, New York, fetched 60,000 francs, going to Warren Colson of Boston, who paid the same for a 10-cent Baltimore. A Lockport, 1846 stamp went to Mr. Griebert for 75,000 francs. An Annapolis 5-cent, 1846, for 26,000 francs, which also returns to America.

A set of eight Americans sold for 78,000 francs. Mr. Griebert, acting for Americans, obtained all the stamps for which he bid. Another series of collections will be put up for auction in June.

FIUME ASKS ITALY FOR FINANCIAL HELP

By Special Cable

ROME, April 8—Signor Depoli, acting Governor of Fiume, has urged Signor Castelli, the Italian representative, to request the Italian Government to give immediate financial assistance as the situation is very precarious.

Signor Castelli replied that the Italian Government was willing to help Fiume. It is hoped that in the conversations between the Italian-Jugo-Slav delegates at Genoa before the conference, the intricate problem of Fiume will be finally settled.

MOVEMENT TO AVERT CLASH BETWEEN IRISH ARMY RIVALS

Direct Negotiations Urged With Object of Arriving at Modus Vivendi in Southern Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 8—The Irish situation continues obscure. Recent murders of disbanded members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the capture and imprisonment by Republican irregulars at a small station in Southwest Ireland of 100 men en route to join the Free State Army has brought matters to a crisis. Eamon de Valera has been making another uncompromising speech, though he still affects to deprecate violence which seems to be the work largely of boys and students who have been allowed to get completely out of control.

The Provisional Government is also seeking to avert a clash between rival Irish Republican Army sections, but as the Irish Times points out "that culminating sorrow may arrive if wiser counsels do not prevail in the immediate future." A movement is now progressing in Dublin and finds also much support in this country for direct negotiations between the two parties in Southern Ireland with a view to arriving at a modus vivendi.

The Daily Chronicle, the organ of the Coalition Liberals, in this connection says: "The British cannot be held forever responsible. They have evacuated the country and handed over the power to a government chosen by a majority of the elected representatives of Ireland. It is the people of Ireland who are now on trial."

The Conservative element in the British Coalition, on the other hand, is again getting restive. Colonel Ashley, Coalition Unionist, is asking questions on Monday in the House of Commons as to what action the British Government proposes in the event of the declaration of an Irish Republic during the Easter recess. Mr. Collins has issued a memorandum protesting against a recent reference to himself in a London journal as a possible "Irish Kerensky" and declaring that the Irish people are quite able to "settle our own internal issues in our own way."

The Christian Science Monitor, meanwhile, learns that Sir Hamar Greenwood, lately Irish Secretary, has not thought it necessary to remain in London over the week end. The Irish situation, though critical, therefore, cannot be regarded as at all immediately catastrophic.

British Troops on Guard Duty in Dublin Castle

DUBLIN, April 8 (By the Associated Press)—So far as can be ascertained no objection has been made by the Irish Provisional Government to the action of the British authorities in placing British troops on guard duty

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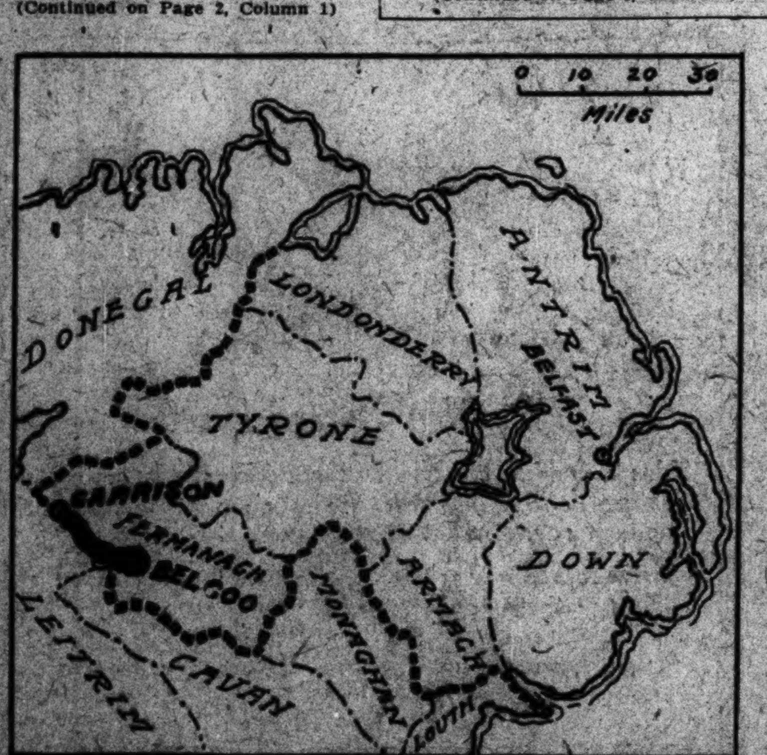

Heavy Black Line Shows Section of Ulster Border Between Garrison and Belcoo, Which Is Being Patrolled by Troops British

Photograph by Alinari, Florence

Externior of the Palace in Genoa, Where the Great Economic Conference Is to Take Place

PRESIDENT CLOSES ENGRAVING BUREAU

Executive Order Issued by Secretary of Treasury 'for an Indefinite Period'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—The Administration is standing firm on its determination to reorganize the government along lines conducive to greater efficiency and neither Civil Service rules nor any other form of red tape will be permitted to stand in the way of its purposes. President Harding denied yesterday that a raid on the Civil Service was being conducted or planned, but at the same time he made it plain that, being responsible for the government departments, he would not brook the setting up of any system that would tie his hands.

Reorganization and efficiency have been two of the watchwords of the Administration ever since it came into power. It was inevitable that with its efforts to accomplish two such ends there should have come a conflict with the old order under various guises, and that the situation should be further complicated by the revival of the old shibboleth, "to the victor belongs the spoils," and with the tenacious purpose of the "outs" to displace the "ins," and the equally desperate attempt of the "ins" to hold fast to what they had.

Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, has been one of the President's most trusted advisers and one upon whose energy and ability he depends largely for the economies and efficiency to which the Administration is committed.

Mr. Dawes had an experienced man from Chicago at work on the investigation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for some time before the

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DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT ON CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

House of Commons Decides to Leave Matter of Constitutionality to Law Officers of Crown

OTTAWA, April 8 (Special)—The decision of the Committee of Agriculture to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada the question of the constitutionality of the proposal to revive the Canadian Wheat Board, which, for two seasons, ending with 1919, controlled the marketing of the Canadian wheat crop, was apparently ill-considered. The committee arrived unanimously at the decision three days ago, and the motion to present a stated case to the court in question was carried without a division. The report of the committee incorporating the resolution was submitted to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by Fred Kaye of Missisquoia, the chairman, and after a discussion lasting for two hours was submitted back to the committee almost as unanimously as it was submitted to the House of Commons in the first instance.

Members of the committee who had agreed without demur to the proposal of a stated case, applauded quite vociferously yesterday the speeches of various members mostly on the official Opposition benches, and headed by Arthur Meighen to the effect that a reference to the Supreme Court would result in a delay which would be absolutely fatal.

T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, who in the committee had suggested the stated case, somewhat reluctantly concurred in the demand that the report be submitted back for reconsideration, while at the same time casting certain doubts upon the probable view of the court's regarding the constitutionality of the wheat control regulations which had been permitted during the war.

The Premier's View

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Premier, having listened carefully to the speeches, and incidentally to the applause, ventured the opinion that there could be no harm in requesting the committee to reconsider its decision. On the merits of the question, one way or another he did not advance any definite view.

Since the committee made the report above referred to there have testified before it Messrs. Wood, Robinson, and Maharg, all prominent members either of the Canadian Council of Agriculture or of the United Grain Growers. Each and every one of these declared emphatically in favor of the reinstatement of the Wheat Board with all the powers vested in the former board. Each and every one declared emphatically that this was the only solution of the marketing question which would satisfy the west. There was no equivocation and no alternative marketing method was regarded as satisfactory. It was not demanded that the board be permanent; it was simply intended that it should operate until normalcy had returned.

Following the evidence of Messrs. Wood and Robinson the Progressives have been in caucus and the discussion, it is stated on good authority, gave evidence of the influence which the arguments of the witnesses had had upon the Progressive forces. It is not believed that there was any actual split, but it is stated that there was a considerable amount of independent talk. And the general consensus of opinion was that any reference to the Supreme Court would have the effect of indefinitely shelving the whole question.

Opposition Leader Speaks

Mr. Meighen was quick to take advantage of the situation. The Government of the leader of the Opposition, as Mr. Crerar reminded him yesterday, had been responsible for the discontinuance of the original

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RUSSIA WILLING TO MAKE TERMS

Soviets Ready to Fulfill Strictly All Obligations of Respective Governments

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 8—The text of the agreement between the representatives of Soviet Russia and the border states of Poland, Esthonia and Latvia, which was signed at Riga on March 13, has now reached England through the enterprise of The Manchester Guardian, and gives the economic conditions by which these states propose to act in coordination with one another at the coming Genoa Conference, where they are to press jointly for dejure recognition of Soviet Russia, as a means toward "the economic reconstruction of eastern Europe."

The main condition is contained in the declaration that they "are ready to fulfill strictly all the obligations undertaken by their respective governments." Great Britain and France will no doubt take notice of this undertaking, though the fact that it falls far short of the terms Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken to insist upon, must prevent its forming a basis for that recognition for which the Soviets press.

The Christian Science Monitor further learns that the military situation upon the border of the smaller states concerned, is such that it would have been almost impossible for them to have refused the acceptance of such a general agreement with one another and their bigger neighbor. It explains The Christian Science Monitor's information already published that these states would form a block at the Genoa Conference and shows that this block is linked onto Russia.

Seek Reading Information

WASHINGTON, April 8—The Supreme Court in ordering reargument of the Reading dissolution case, it became known today, indicated that it desired to be advised directly whether the distribution of the control of the Reading company over the Reading railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, as ordered by the United States District Court at Philadelphia, will be effective in completely separating the properties and in removing the unlawful combination in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which the Supreme Court found to exist.

REPARATIONS MAY BE DISCUSSED BY GENOA CONFERENCE

Interallied Debts Not Altogether Ruled Out—Russian Issue a Second String

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 8—It is difficult to resist the impression that regarding Genoa the public has not been taken into the confidence of the governments quite unreservedly. Nothing is known as yet of the detailed report in the agenda prepared in London by allied experts, yet in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Lloyd George was obviously drawing the outlines of a complete and very ambitious program. Nor is it altogether impossible that even reparations and inter-allied indebtedness may come up for discussion at Genoa in some form or another.

Two events of the past week tend to confirm this impression: the first is the persistent and circumstantial report, openly referred to in the French and in part of the German press, that Lord D'Abernon has conveyed informal assurances on the subject to Dr. Joseph Wirth, the second is that the British Government has chosen this particular moment to remind the French that in the absence of any discussion or arrangement events will take their ordinary course and large payments for interest on external indebtedness will be falling due this year.

First Days Critical

It is not unduly imaginative to suppose that in this way the ground has been prepared at both ends for a discussion of the two great financial problems of European reconstruction. Nor is it irrelevant to observe that the question of reparations has never yet been unambiguously excluded from the agenda, except in anticipation of the French press. What was excluded at Boulogne was the question of the right to reparations, and in these matters it was always well to pay precise attention to the official phraseology.

If reparations and inter-allied indebtedness really do come, however deviously, into the Genoa discussions everything else will, of course, be thrown into the shade, except the Russian problem; for every other economic discussion must necessarily be contingent on the conclusions arrived at on these fundamental issues. Questions of exchange stabilization, of credits, and of trade restrictions assume an entirely different aspect if any solution of reparations and inter-allied debts is presupposed. It, therefore, seems probable that the first days of the conference will be the critical days.

If the committees which will be immediately constituted are to discuss secondary questions to the exclusion of primary questions, on which they depend, their time will be largely wasted. But the primary questions themselves cannot usefully be approached in committee. They must be a subject of a prior agreement among the heads of governments and that agreement, if it is to have any effect, must be reached in the early stages of the conference. This may indeed be the explanation of an otherwise amazing choice of dates for the assembly at the conference at Genoa.

The "holy week" in Italy is not the time in which a great deal of continuous work can be accomplished formally and in the open, but it is preeminently a suitable time for initiating those informal interrupted discussions between individuals, at which an agreement on this type of question is often quietly reached.

If the stage has been set for such a scene, it does not follow that the drama will take the intended course The difficulty in the way of such a scheme is that one of protagonists refuses to face the footlights. This week, events have made it perfectly plain that the French delegation is to have very restricted powers. It goes without saying that none of the nations' representatives assembled at Genoa will be able to commit his Government or his Parliament finally and irrevocably. Even in England, where the policy is almost entirely dominated still by a single individuality, the Genoa decisions must be in the nature of a referendum, and the House of Commons has been formally secured in its rights of revision and ratification.

But the French delegates are apparently to suffer from still greater limitations to their credentials than these, and the present intention of the French Government is clearly to make

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GREAT BRITAIN TO RESPECT CLAIMS IN MANDATED AREAS

Granting of Rights in Palestine Oil Fields Lends Color to Reported Acceptance of American Contentions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Informatio obtained at the State Department to the effect that the Standard Oil Company has been granted exploring rights in the Palestine oil fields lends color to the report that Marquess Curzon, British Foreign Minister, has turned over to George Harvey, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, a formal announcement of Great Britain's acceptance of the American claim to the right of equal treatment in all British mandated territories.

The British objection to the American claim with respect to Mesopotamia was based on the contention that the Turkish Petroleum Company, a British corporation, had acquired certain monopoly rights to the Mesopotamian fields prior to the outbreak of the world war.

While no announcemet has been made of formal concession by the British Government, it is believed by the American authorities that there will be no disposition on the part of Great Britain to refuse to accord Amerian citizens their full rights in mandated territories.

REPARATIONS MAY BE DISCUSSED BY GENOA CONFERENCE

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Genoa, so far as possible, a replica of the academic conference of Brussels, at which experts in October, 1920, arrived at unanimous conclusions which everyone could afford to disregard.

Two Alternatives

Whether it will be possible to persist in such an attitude remains to be seen. If reparations and interallied debts are to be discussed at all, the French Government can scarcely afford to take no part in the discussions. It is to be expected at any rate that before Easter Sunday the most important question that can be asked about the Genoa Conference will have answered itself. Either war indebtedness between European nations will have dwarfed all other issues and a real attempt will be made to arrive at a practical solution with the consent of all concerned, or the conference will have dissolved into committees for a discussion of technical questions, whose technical aspects are entirely subordinate to their political aspects.

In the first alternative, Genoa may have immense and immediate results; in the second alternative, it still need not be a barren conference. For in the event of failure to face the facts of the financial situation in a realistic way it is to be expected that the question of Russia will be forced, if only for political purposes, into the foreground. There is an impression in some quarters that the main purpose of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, at Genoa will be to bring Russia back within the scope of European economics and that his main motive is that unemployment in England has reached a stage at which it endangers the structure of society.

International Corporation

This impression is quite unfounded. The problem of Russia is not felt to be particularly urgent, except from the point of view of Russia herself; nor is it to be supposed that whatever is done about Russia at Genoa the problem of unemployment will be thereby solved. On the contrary, the Russian question is only the second string, and even so it is an unsatisfactory alternative, because it is not susceptible to any great extent of arrangement or accommodation.

The conditions on which it will be possible to consort financially and commercially with Russia are well known to any practical man and they are not elastic. There is little room for bargaining, because except on certain terms it is simply impossible to do business. Still the soviets have shown some signs of having partially assimilated the lessons of experience, and if Genoa were to bring back Russia into the economic fold it would have justified itself quite handsomely.

If reparations fail, and inter-allied indebtedness fails, and Russia fails to become the characteristic achievement of Genoa, what remains? The international corporation. The more the public hears about the international corporation the more certain it will be that this latest and greatest of conferences has failed of its intentions and that for want of any real achievement it has had to fall back on the usual ingenious devices, grandiloquent, perhaps, but entirely illusory.

French Representatives Leave Paris for Genoa

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 8—Louis Barthou, M. Colrat, M. Picard and M. Seydoux leave Paris today, joining M. Barrere at Genoa. The French experts had preceded them. At a cabinet council, Raymond Poincaré's written instructions were approved. The feeling today after the interview between M. Poincaré, M. Barthou and Mr. Lloyd George is better. It is believed that, whatever happens, the British Premier is determined that there shall be no public rupture between France and England. The statesmen met for an hour in Mr. Lloyd George's private car, talking while it was shunted from one Paris station to another.

No declaration has been made officially and indeed almost complete silence has been preserved. But from what can be gathered Mr. Lloyd George has informed M. Barthou that the Boulogne engagements would be entirely respected. This means that he has no intention of discussing subjects ruled out by France. Nevertheless, a dangerous loophole is to be found in the disarmament question, for it is agreed that the disarmament of the Bolsheviki is necessary and the moment the door is opened to such a discussion it will be difficult to keep out some consideration of the military condition in other countries.

Mr. Lloyd George gave the French the impression of more closely approaching them on the guarantees to be demanded from Russia than he has hitherto done.

Regarding the strict instructions and limited mandate of the French representatives, the British Premier did not appear to protest. The negative side of French opinion is indeed of minor importance, if there is really a positive side. It is indicated from various good sources that, in spite of precautions taken, France means to help on the financial and economic side. The reproach has been that France was simply in opposition, but hints are thrown out that she will, on the contrary, take the initiative. She is ready to put forward a number of suggestions. The surprise which was expected from Mr. Lloyd George may, it is whispered, come from M. Barthou. In any case, every attempt will be made to keep political necessities and political pretenses from interfering with practical plans.

Each government is obliged to turn a certain face to the public, but it does not follow that it is not desirous of concluding, on the economic terrain, definite agreements. It will be well throughout the Genoa conference to distinguish between certain political manifestations, which are judged necessary, and the realities of the situation. There is always a difference between diplomatic manoeuvres and the real diplomatic purpose, but this is especially true in this case.

Mr. Lloyd George seemed desirous of setting up a sort of permanent Supreme Council during the conference, but M. Poincaré maintained that after preliminary consultations special meetings between the great powers should be avoided. The difficulty of placing Germany on the same footing as the Allies, when tomorrow there may be a question of imposing sanctions, was reached, but Mr. Lloyd George declined to discuss such a subject.

There is also some lack of clearness about the problem of the inter-allied debt. This problem is so linked up with that of reparations that it will be hard to speak of one without the other. It will be misleading to say there is an accord, but there is the desire for an accord.

Italian Delegates Arrive

GENOA, April 8 (By The Associated Press)—The Italian delegates, upon their arrival today to attend Monday's opening session of the International Economic Conference, renewed their expressions of full confidence in the success of the gathering. They were full of hope that the meeting would prove an important step toward European reconstruction and a solution of the Russian problem, which they emphasized was not only of European but of world importance.

The Italian delegation composed of more than 400 persons was given a brilliant reception as it arrived at the station on two special express trains. The delegates, headed by the Premier, Luigi Facta; the Foreign Minister, Carlo Schanzer; the Minister of Finance, Signor Bertone; the Minister of the Treasury, Signor Peano, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Signor Rossi, were escorted from the station to the Royal Palace, their headquarters, by detachments of carabineers and royal guards.

German Delegation Leaves

BERLIN, April 8 (By The Associated Press)—The German delegation to the Genoa Economic Conference, 75 strong, left Berlin for Genoa today on a special train. As it departed from here the delegation was headed by Dr. Walter Rathenau, the Foreign Minister. Dr. Wirth will join the train at the Swiss frontier.

Dutch Delegation

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, April 8—The Dutch delegation, which will represent The Netherlands at the Genoa Conference, left today, with the exception of the Premier, Dr. C. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck. The delegation was headed by Dr. H. A. van Karnabeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Premier will leave tomorrow.

MOVEMENT TO AVERT CLASH BETWEEN IRISH ARMY RIVALS

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at Dublin Castle. (This action was reported in a London dispatch. The British, with rifles and fixed bayonets, it was said, had taken over guard duty in the upper yard of the castle.)

Additional precautions were taken by the military today for the defense of the castle. The barbed-wire obstacles, which were removed following the truce, were replaced, and the number of guards was increased. The main gates are now closed and guarded by the military and the police.

Commandant Rory O'Connor of the staff of the Independent Irish Republican Army, stated today that the notice issued yesterday prohibiting publication of any matter relating to the army unless it was first submitted to the publicity department was sent in error to the English and foreign correspondents. It was meant to apply only to the Irish press, he said.

The independent branch of the Irish Republican Army, which voted at its recent convention for continued adherence to the republic, will meet again in convention in the Mansion House here tomorrow, it was announced today, taking up business which was uncompleted when the convention adjourned its first session. The chief purpose of tomorrow's meeting, it is stated, is to draft a new Constitution.

Soldiers Patrol Border

BELFAST, April 8 (By The Associated Press)—British troops, with machine guns, were patrolling yesterday the 10-mile front on the Ulster-South Ireland border between Belcoo and Garrison, County Fermanagh, where forces of Ulster special constables and Irish Republican army troops are in close proximity on opposite sides of the frontier line.

The situation continues menacing, especially in the neighborhood of the village of Garrison, where large forces of Irish Republican army men are mobilizing.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT ON CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

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wheat board at a time when it was needed just as much as today. During the recent election, however, Mr. Meighen had advocated the formation of a voluntary pool. Yesterday afternoon the aforetime Premier declared warmly that any attempt to refer to the general question of constitutionality to the Supreme Court would be to throw the whole matter into a chaos of litigation from which it would never emerge until too late for practical action.

"If we concur in this report," he declared, "we will not be able to meet the situation during the present season. I do not say that the demand for a compulsory wheat board is the best solution. But there is a great body of opinion in the west in favor of it. We must decide yes or no to this demand and decide at once. If this matter is referred to the Supreme Court there will be a warring clamor among interests, and I know of interests who will ask for a postponement. Moreover, supposing we do get a decision from the Supreme Court. What is to prevent an appeal to the Privy Council?"

Mr. Meighen advised a consultation of the law officers of the Crown, and the framing of legislation which would be waterproof against an injunction. The speaker was accorded a goodly measure of applause from the Progressive benches.

Progressive Leaders' Doubts

Mr. Crerar, while expressing agreement with the demand for some relief from present conditions, was in doubt as to whether Parliament had the power today to grant to the Wheat Board the functions which it had enjoyed during the war. He did not believe that there should be much delay in securing a finding from the Supreme Court which would clear up this doubt. And in this connection he instanced the reference taken by the late Government in connection with the Military Service Act in 1918, and in connection with which a judgment had been given within a week.

It would be highly unfortunate if a board, once appointed, should be held up by injunction, and in this respect he called attention to the Board of Commerce which had been "blown to pieces by the Privy Council." In conclusion, however, he declared that he had no objection to the whole question being referred to the law officers of the Crown, though he modified this opinion by declaring that he doubted the conclusiveness of any finding which the latter might make.

Mr. Shaw of Calgary did not agree with his leader. "The matter," he declared, "should go back to the committee with instructions to consult the law staff of the Crown. Perhaps it will be necessary to secure enabling legislation from the various provinces, or even to secure an amendment to the Canadian constitution. But if we go to the Supreme Court we shall embalm the Wheat Board before it is born." (Loud Progressive applause).

The report was submitted back to the committee without a division.

COAL MINERS GET $30,000,000 PAY DAY

Largest Wage Distribution for Several Months Is Opportune

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8—Idle coal miners of the country, starting today and continuing next week, receive their last pay, estimated at $30,000,000 by union officials and regarded by them as a strike fund.

The big wage distribution, an important factor in the miners' ability to continue the general suspension of work that began a week ago on the order of the United Mine Workers of America, is for the final half of March—in all, 15 working days.

The sum is several times the total cash of the union organizations, national, state and local, and comes to the miners with an indefinite period of idleness ahead of them. It is the only cash payment that will come during the suspension, the union war chest not permitting any general strike benefits.

As most of the anthracite mines were kept on full time in March and the bituminous mines generally operated almost two-thirds of the time, the miners' pay is among the largest the men have received for several months. The exact amount and its apportionment in various coal fields is not a certainty, but William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, said $30,000,000 is a "very conservative" estimate. Mine owners here agreed with this statement.

Payment of the wages was begun today in the Pennsylvania anthracite region and in parts of Illinois. Monday is pay day in Indiana and some other fields, but elsewhere it is as late as Friday. More than $20,000,000 will be paid to the men in the districts regarded as forming the stronghold of the suspension—the Pennsylvania anthracite region, the central competitive field, and the southwest interstate district.

For the anthracite miners, Mr. Green estimated that $7,500,000 was due them for work between March 15 and 31. The central competitive field with its 215,000 union workers, he said, would receive about $10,525,000, and the southwest interstate region almost $2,300,000. In other bituminous union fields, the wages due were estimated at $7,000,000, about half being to the men in central Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Operators Say Wages and Prices Must Drop

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Union negotiators for the anthracite miners have finished the presentation of their case and the conference has adjourned until Tuesday, when the operators will put in arguments for a wage reduction.

Samuel D. Warriner of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, spokesman for the operators, in a public statement, said the present economic condition required a reduction in the price of coal and in the miners' wages.

He also said the settlement of the controversy in the three anthracite mine districts will be influenced largely by the basic wage rate established in the bituminous districts and other factors establishing the price of fuel that competes with anthracite coal for commercial and household consumption.

"After listening to what the miners had to say our attitude remains unchanged," Mr. Warriner said. "We still maintain the view expressed in our reply to the 19 demands when they were first submitted. We believe there must be a reduction in the price of anthracite coal to prevent destruction of the market and we believe a corresponding reduction must come in the wages of the miners.

"The American workman's scale of living has always been better than that of the foreign worker, because he has produced more. Now these men want more pay for less work. The whole question is: Will they be able to give additional production in proportion to increased wages?

"Nearly every demand of the miners, if granted, would mean greatly added cost to coal production. The economic situation demands a reduction in prices and a reduction in wages. Coal prices have got to be kept on a comparative level with those of other products and must go down if we are to produce coal and the miners are to have steady work.

"If we can't reduce price we are faced seriously with competition from smokeless bituminous coal, now produced in as many sizes as anthracite, as well as from fuel oil and gas."

RUMANIA WATCHES EVENTS IN LEVANT

Serbia Interested Only in Certain Aspects of the Paris Proposals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 8—The rumors current in some quarters that Rumania and Serbia intend to protest against the Paris proposals for a Greco-Turkish peace are as yet unconfirmed. The Christian Science Monitor learns that in Serbian circles it is considered unlikely that any protest will be made from Belgrade.

Serbia is only interested in capitulations and certain financial aspects of the proposals and reserves the right to take any necessary steps to safeguard her own interests, thus maintaining the position she has taken up since the Sèvres Treaty, which she refused to sign because of the financial provisions it contained. The Serbians do not regard the other aspects of the Paris proposals as their concern—the considerable section of Muhammadans in the population, which is not Turkish in origin, and is well represented in the Serbian Cabinet, is indifferent to the Turkish demands and the Christians similarly are not affected by the protests from the Greeks.

As regards Rumania, the position is somewhat different. It is vitally important for her to maintain the freedom of the Straits and while The Christian Science Monitor has the highest authority for saying that she has not yet decided on the method whereby she is to protect her interests she must undoubtedly watch the trend of events very closely. But though she is likely to regard Greek aspirations favorably, it seems certain Greece cannot expect what she has been hoping for, namely, concerted action in her favor by the Balkan states, especially as Bulgaria is openly rejoicing at the prospect of a common frontier with Turkey, which the Sevres Treaty denied her.

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GEN. CROWDER ENCOUNTERS OPPOSITION FROM CUBANS

Difficulties of Obtaining Fiscal Reform Complicated by Resentment at American Interference

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

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WASHINGTON, April 7—When Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., personal representative of the President of the United States at Havana, was first sent to Cuba, in January, 1921, by President Wilson, his mission was to straighten out the election tangle of the previous November. That controversy, with its menace to domestic tranquillity and the ever-present contingency of another "intervention" by the United States, was no sooner settled than Cuba became embroiled in financial and industrial difficulties that presented an even graver situation than the presidential election fracas.

It is with that situation that General Crowder, now entering on his sixteenth successive month at Havana, today is grappling. He had not been at it long before he found that the roof of the trouble was imbedded in a morass of "graft" and national extravagance.

Primarily and concretely, General Crowder discovered that Cuba was bending beneath the burden of a grotesquely heavy budget. It totaled roundly $128,000,000. He forthwith recommended to President Zayas that a budget of $65,000,000, or less, was ample for a country whose population is not much bigger than that of Philadelphia and its immediate suburbs.

Reforms Impeded

General Crowder further discovered an organised and intrenched battalion of corruptionists. It is they, according to the information that is reaching Washington, who are blocking his plans for reform in the island republic. General Crowder is not complaining. He was here for a fortnight at the end of January and during the first few days of February for conferences with President Harding and Secretary Hughes. He laid the situation before them frankly, but in no spirit of downheartedness. He has not, as far as can be learned, asked Washington to go to his aid in Havana. Nor is any indication of the United States Government's views or intentions forthcoming either at the White House or at the State Department. It is simply affirmed at both places that the situation in Cuba is a "mess" and that America is anxious to help the Cuban people and their Government clear it up.

To understand the importance of putting Cuba's house in order, from the standpoint of the United States, the American people need to be reminded of our tacit obligations under the Platt amendment. Article II of the amendment virtually makes us responsible for finances in Cuba.

Little Sentiment for Intervention

There is little sentiment in the United States today for another "intervention" in Cuba—certainly not in the sense of the war intervention of 1898, and hardly any more in the sense of the Roosevelt-Magoon intervention of 1906, which led to electoral reform in the island under our auspices. But if Cuba insists, by continued maladministration of her own affairs, in an excursion from the frying pan into the fire, there are certain to be those both there and here who will clamor for a third American "intervention."

General Crowder does not rank in Washington as an interventionist. He is in Cuba, under President Harding's order, substantially as a super-diplomatic representative, occupying the American Legation and exercising the full prerogatives of the United States Minister. His mission to President Zayas is to help, not to hector. He has submitted and recommended a definite plan of fiscal reform. He has emulated General Dawes, director of the budget in the United States, and shown, department by department, where excesses and irregularities exist.

President Zayas, it is thought in Washington, is lending a sympathetic ear to General Crowder's program.

The "Coletoria" System

As Washington visualizes General Crowder's vicissitudes, they spring mainly from the elements in the Cuban Congress and the civil service which live on governmental corruption. The notorious national lottery, wits vast and insidious "coletoria" patronage is looked upon as one of with its vase and insidious "coletoria" system is one of the methods utilized by the presidents of Cuba for paying off political debts to henchmen. To control the distribution of a block or blocks of national lottery tickets, which are sold at a premium, is to enjoy a steady and easy income of anywhere from $3000 to $5000 a year and upward—a tidy bit in Cuba. If President Zayas, or any other Cuban executive, should attempt, in the name of national economy and public morals to cut off the "coletoria" graft, he would stir up a political hornet's nest comparable—without any invidious suggestion—to an American President's notifying his party faithful that the spoils system had been abandoned.

The "Colectoria" is the only one of the snags on the course leading to governmental reform in Cuba. In the process of whittling down a swollen burget from $12,000,000 to $65,000,000—roughly reducing the "feed" in the public trough by half—the "good things" that have to be abolished are countless. Sinecures numbering thousands—federal jobs of high and low degree—are endangered. With them, inevitably, is imperiled the political position of the man on top, the man whose job it is to deal out the "pie." His position, even with a plentiful supply of "pie," is not enviable. With a wholesome and sweeping reduction in the ration his position can conceivably become impossible.

Over and above the threatened interference with their customary supply of "pie," Cuban politicians, and not only politicians, are filled with resentment over the idea of the "pie" supply being cut down at foreign instigation. Thus it is that many elements in the Cuban Congress, including members of both the Liga Nacional, to which President Zayas and his Cabinet belong, and the opposition Liberals, are embittered over the Crowder program. They would dislike it even if it originated in Cuba. Their hostility is all the deeper toward a program of American origin.

President Zayas is bound, as seen in Washington, to take those natural and unavoidable susceptibilities of his people and of his political associates into consideration. If he does not, what now is only a possibility might become a likelihood—their resentment might take the form of overthrow of the Zayas Government with all of the incalculable consequences that might ensue.

American Loan Opposed

It is from the elements that dislike the whole idea of American interference, too, that opposition is being offered to the proposed $50,000,000 loan the Cuban Government seeks in the American market. Within the last year the Morgans, with the sanction of the United States Government, advanced Cuba $5,000,000 for budget balancing purposes, but that sum was admittedly only a drop in the bucket. The anti-Crowder interests—which are the anti-American interests by the same token—are hostile to the idea of a large American loan, because with it would come an essential supervision of Cuban federal finances and governmental operations. Such supervision naturally would not promote the interests of those who are thriving on a continued corruption in the island's administration.

Every impartial analysis of Cuba's plight leads to the conclusion that, for the Republic, it is the Crowder program or national collapse. Government expenditure continues to exceed revenue. Graft remains unchecked. With an increase in the price of sugar, the island's great staple, general economic conditions will improve, though not radically. Without rigid, efficient conduct of government finances, no salvation is in sight.

Electoral Law Changes

General Crowder, amid his tribulations incident to economic reform in Cuba, finds himself there at a moment when there is a desperate attempt to wreck the Crowder electoral law of 1908. Under that law political parties in Cuba were reorganized on modern lines and the integrity of elections fairly guaranteed. Recently the United States has seen strong indications of an attempt to accomplish the disintegration of existing Cuban political parties. The Congress adopted an amendment to the Crowder law whereby enormous power is placed in the hands of the executive committees of the political parties. The immediate object is a flagrant attempt to override the popular will in the choice of officials at the congressional elections of November, 1922. The effect of the new legislation will be to enable members of Congress to renominate themselves without giving an opportunity to the voters to pass upon them. Authorities declare the present party system in Cuba will be disrupted if the amendment stands.

Perhaps the brightest ray of encouragement on an otherwise dismal horizon is General Crowder's own confidence in the situation. He is far from being an optimist, but just as far removed, his friends say, from hopelessness.

Upper—Marshal Joffre Inspecting Naval Cadets on the Wharf at Victoria, B. C., After Leaving the Silver State

Lower—Chatting on Board Ship With Samuel Hill, American Lawyer and Railroad Official

MARSHAL JOFFRE WARMLY GREETED

Great French Soldier Commences His Visit to America

VICTORIA, B. C., March 30 (Special Correspondence)—There are a few men who honestly and in their hearts dislike flattering publicity and the cheers of the multitude, and Marshal Joffre is one of them. Newspaper correspondents found that out when the "Papa" of the French armies arrived in this port from the Orient on board the Admiral line steamship Silver State a few days ago to commence his tour of the United States. Newspapermen who hired a small boat to meet the Silver State before she reached port failed to get a word out of him and agreed in pronouncing him the most unapproachable man they had ever seen. And when the official reception committee, bearing huge bouquets of flowers for Madame Joffre, walked with dignity up the gang plank to bid the great soldier official welcome, they found him somewhat cold and unresponsive. He disliked this sort of thing and took little pains to disguise it.

The Marshal's greatest ordeal took place when the Silver State was some miles from shore and a big party of Canadian and American correspondents, photographers and movie camera men boarded the ship. The Marshal was standing on deck with Samuel Hill, Seattle millionaire, who is his host while he is on this continent. "The Marshal has nothing to say," Mr. Hill assured the newspaper men, after a whispered conference with his guest.

Finally the Marshal was persuaded to pose for a photograph. He came out on deck, looked straight ahead for the space of about a minute, and then walked away again to seek the seclusion of his cabin. He did not appear on deck as the boat glided up to the wharf.

The official reception committee, including representatives of Washington State, found the Marshal lounging in a big easy chair in the ship's music room—a stout figure, clad in a long blue military coat, scarlet army cap and leggings. He stood up to shake hands with the reception committee, murmuring a few words in French—for he speaks not a word of English—and quickly sat down again.

When members of the French Consulate of Seattle arrived he talked eagerly in French to them, but he does not enjoy conversation in English through an interpreter.

As the Marshal was walking down the gangway, a band struck up "The Marseillaise," whereupon the great soldier came rigidly to attention and remained so until the last strains of the French national anthem. On his drive through the streets the Marshal was given an enthusiastic reception by the large crowds which had turned out to welcome him to British Columbia's capital.

After various official and other receptions, the day's proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a banquet to Marshal and Madame Joffre, given in their honor by the Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Nichol and Mrs. Nichol at Government House. The French party left the same night for Vancouver, arriving in that city at 9:30 o'clock the following morning.

NATION MAY ADOPT NEW ENGLAND PLAN

NEW YORK, April 8 (Special)—Men prominent in highway and automobile circles to the number of 100 or more will meet in this city next Tuesday as the guests of the Automobile Club of America. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing with the Highway Commissioners and automobile officials of New England, who recently have devised a new method of marking highways, with the idea of having the plan made nationwide in its scope.

The New England plan substitutes numbers for the present color band system which has become so complicated through multiplicity of colors as to be impracticable.

The New York meeting will be held at 6 p. m. at the clubhouse of the Automobile Club of America and will be preceded by a dinner. The leading highway officials of several states, hotel men, and tour association presidents will be present.

HEADS ART ASSOCIATION

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8—Francis H. Bacheler of Hartford, Conn., was elected president of the Eastern Arts Association today. Other officers elected: Vice-president, E. H. Reuther, Westfield, N. J.; secretary, Frank E. Mathewson, Jersey City; trustee, A. H. Wentworth, New Haven, Conn.; members of the council for three years, A. F. Rose and Frederick W. Putnam, both of Providence, R. I., and E. A. Gherry of New York. The convention next year will be held in Providence, R. I.

BOSTONIAN FAVORS ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

New England and New York Have More to Gain From It Than the West

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—The St. Lawrence waterways project was advocated before a meeting of the student branches of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here last night by Henry I. Harriman of Boston, head of several water power companies, member of the Massachusetts Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce and formerly president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"No local consideration should stand in the way of a great economic development which will benefit much of the country," said Mr. Harriman. "Montreal, Portland, Buffalo or New York cannot permanently expect to receive a toll for their individual benefit that increases the cost of moving the exports or imports of the world to and from the west, and that denies to New England a much-needed supply of cheap power.

"New England and New York have more to gain from this project than even the states of the west, who are now so actively supporting it. When men like President Harding and Secretary Hoover advocate this project as one of the greatest constructive engineering projects of this generation, and say it is a development equal in its importance to the Suez or Panama canals, all must admit that it is of great national as well as local significance.

"The people living in the regions of the Great Lakes are in the same position as would be the people residing along the shores of the Mediterranean if the Straits of Gibraltar were closed, or the nations bordering on the Black Sea if the Dardenelles were obstructed by impassable rapids.

"At present the great demand for the improvement of the St. Lawrence comes from the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer of the middle west, the northwest and Canada, who demand that the traffic of the Great Lakes have direct access to the sea; but when the citizens of New England and New York appreciate what the project really means to their industries and to their railroads, they will be equally insistent that the St. Lawrence be opened to world commerce."

Several hundred students attended sessions yesterday afternoon and evening of the seventh annual joint metropolitan student branch meeting, held in the Engineering Society's building, with Columbia University, New York University, Cooper Union, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Stevens Institute of Technology and Rutgers College participating. The metropolitan section of the society, as well as engineering students from the College of the City of New York and Pratt Institute also took part.

The society maintains 62 student branches in the nation's engineering schools and colleges with a membership of more than 3000.

Elihu C. Church, consulting engineer of the Port of New York authority, spoke in the afternoon on "Port Planning." George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, was another speaker. Opposing Mr. Harriman's views on the St. Lawrence project was Dr. Harrison H. Wheaton, executive manager of the New York State Waterways Conference Committee.

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NEW JUDGESHIPS START 'PARTY' CRY

Democrats Raise Political Issue in Appointment of 23 Additional Justices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—President Harding will find ample opportunity to influence the federal judiciary before the forthcoming congressional elections, Democratic leaders assert, under the bill to create new judges which soon will be ready for the Executive's signature.

If the House conferees agree to the four additional judgeships created by the Senate, under the plea of expediting the handling of overcrowded dockets, President Harding will be able to distribute to "deserving Republicans" 23 lifelong appointments, his party opponents say.

Under the bill as it goes to conference between the two houses the number of new judges in district courts are alloted as follows:

Massachusetts 2, New York 3, Pennsylvania 2, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Georgia, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, New Jersey, Florida, one each, and California and Missouri two each.

Politics Injected

Originally the bill provided for only 19 judgeships, but senators from four other states were influential enough to bring amendment of the measure. These amendments authorized appointments of an additional judge in New Jersey, New Mexico, Missouri and Florida. While the bill relates primarily to district judges, the Senate inserted a provision for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fourth circuit.

This circuit, comprising the districts of Maryland, northern and southern West Virginia, eastern and western Virginia, eastern and western North Carolina and eastern and western South Carolina, hereafter will be entitled to three circuit judges.

Attacked by its critics as a "pork barrel" measure, politics injected itself into the consideration of the measure with a result that Senator Nathaniel B. Dial (D.) of South Carolina got through an amendment requiring that federal judges must not accept outside employment. Senator Dial recently came into the limelight for his attempt to impeach former Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball. His amendment is to prevent such dual employment as that accepted by Judge Landis. In all probability it will be stricken out by the conferees.

Annual Conference Opposed

One of the chief objections made to the measure is directed at the provision for an annual conference in Washington between the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the senior circuit judges of all the circuit courts. It caused Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska to criticize Chief Justice Taft, during the debate, for dining with the "idle rich." The Nebraskan contended that the conferences would result in "social gatherings," not likely to improve the administration of justice.

Pressure will be brought to bear from the Administration to force acceptance of the Senate amendments providing for the four additional district judges and the one additional circuit judge, chiefly in view of the extra opportunity afforded to swell the patronage list. House leaders, it is understood, are opposed to Senate changes, believing the judgeships created in the House are ample to take care of the congested conditions in the courts. At all events a warm contest will center on each individual amendment.

ALLIES TO BE ASKED TO GIVE AID TO ZITA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

ROME, April 7—The King of Spain's appeal to the Pope as the doyen of Roman Catholic monarchs regarding financial assistance to Zita, formerly Empress of Austria, has been received with the greatest sympathy in the Vatican. King Alfonso's conviction that all sovereigns, as well as the heads of the states which defeated the Austrian Empire, would show their proverbial generosity for Zita is also encouraged by the Pope, who has already taken the initiative with the British and French governments to obtain a suitable residence.

The Pope, in reply to the King of Spain's telegram, expresses the hope that both questions will be favorably decided by the entente states during the Genoa Conference. He asks that the King delegate to the Spanish representative this pressing question at the conference on the Pope's behalf.

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Photo by Central News Service

Main Street, Point Pleasant, Ohio—Birthplace of General Grant. From the Porch on the Left President Harding Will Deliver His Address at the Grant Centenary, April 27

BIRTHPLACE OF GRANT WILL HONOR HIM ON CENTENARY

President Harding to Be Chief Speaker, While Marshal Joffre Is Invited Guest

CINCINNATI, O., April 8—Pt. Pleasant, a village about 30 miles east of Cincinnati on the Ohio River, is getting ready for an event that is to the people there an epochal one—the entertaining of the Nation's Chief Executive and Mrs. Harding, and, perhaps, one of the most distinguished parties that has set foot in the village for years. They will arrive in Pt. Pleasant on April 27, the centenary of the birth of General Grant. It was in Pt. Pleasant that General Grant was born. Bethel and Georgetown will join in the celebration.

Announcements in connection with the centenary celebration include:

The appointment of Charles P. Taft as chairman of the reception committee to greet President and Mrs. Harding on their arrival here.

Receipt of a letter from the President conveying his approval of program for the event.

Installation of a loud-spaking telephone at Pt. Pleasant, and in Lytle Park, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, so that the President's speech may be heard by thousands of persons.

For the first time, it was said, the President's flag will fly over the Ohio River when Mr. Harding and his party steam from Cincinnati to Pt. Pleasant. They will go up on board the steamboat Island Queen and return on board the Morning Star. In addition, Hugh L. Nichols, Cincinnati, chairman of the celebration, has chartered the Homer Smith, a "five-decker" of Manchester, to convey the public.

The Homer Smith will leave Manchester at 4 o'clock on the morning of April 27 and will take on board passengers at Maysville, Ripley and Augusta and land them at Pt. Pleasant. She then will proceed empty to Cincinnati to join the Presidential river pageant.

The three large steamboats, profusely decorated with bunting and flags then will proceed to the birthplace of General Grant.

On April 28, a second celebration will be held at Bethel, with Frank B. Willis as chairman, and on April 29, the centenary will be celebrated at Georgetown with Atlee Pomerene as chairman.

Maj. U. S. Grant 3d, grandson of General Grant, will represent the Grant family and make a brief address at each celebration. His mother, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant of Washington, will accompany President Harding from Washington. Maj. U. S. Grant 3d, has been appointed special military aide to the President for the celebration, and also has been named special military aide by the President to Marshal Joffre of France, on his tour through the United States.

It is hoped that Marshal Joffre will be able to attend the exercises at Pt. Pleasant.

Major-General Read, of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, has detailed a rifle company of 100 men, including a band from Camp Knox, Louisville, to act as military escort to the President. The Governor and Adjutant-General of Ohio have ordered a unit of several hundred soldiers from the 147th Infantry, to serve as military escort to the President on the trip from here to Pt. Pleasant.

Mr. Nichols reports that the 10,000 Grant souvenir gold dollars, coined by the United States mint, have arrived. Five thousand were sent to banks and coin collectors in various parts of the country, who had ordered them. The rest were placed on sale at $3 each. In addition to the gold dollars, 250,000 souvenir half-dollars were authorized by Congress, and 100,000 have been issued. They are selling at $1 each.

The premiums from the sale of the coins are to be used for the construction of the Grant Highway between New Richmond and Pt. Pleasant, and for the building of community houses at Bethel and Georgetown.

'RAILROAD MACHINE' CHARGE IS DENIED

WASHINGTON, April 8—Charges that an interlocking "railroad machine" exists and that the railroads had resorted to improper propaganda, statements made by Frank J. Warne, as a witness for the railroad brotherhoods, were denied today by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in closing his testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Referring to Mr. Warne's charges that joint action between the directors of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central companies constituted "a railroad machine" and that different policies toward the public and their employees would result if their presidents had personal control, Mr. Willard assumed personal responsibility for the policies of his road. He said that if they were wrong he was to blame and added that he always had been given complete support by his board.

The statement by the brotherhood witness that the Pennsylvania Company really owned Baltimore & Ohio stock through a "fictitious maneuver," also was denied by Mr. Willard.

Mandel Brothers
Chicago

Annual pre-Easter coat sale

—women's and misses' styles
—extraordinary values

The season's newest models, many shown for the first time, are here in a remarkably varied assemblage of coats, capes and wraps, fashioned of luxurious fabrics, secured in extensive purchases from manufacturers who interestedly co-operated to produce maximum values.

Marvella, gerona, orlando, veldyne, twill cord, sonnetta, canton crepes, roshanara, crepe faille and spiral silk coats. The accepted newer developments in straight-line, sleeved coats, blouse models with cape effects, gracefully draped wraps and flowing circular capes.

$65

All the styles refreshingly "different" from early season modes, some smartly plain, in novel designs; others with clever and unique trimming touches of embroidery, stitching, fringe or caracul fur.

All superbly tailored and crepe silk lined in self-contrasting color, and in springtime's most approved colorings and black. Included are models in extra sizes for stout figures.

Fourth floor

TREATY TO SET UP CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

American-German Actions to Be Settled by Special Mixed Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Arrangements for establishing a mixed claims tribunal for handling American claims against Germany and German claims against the United States are being carried forward satisfactorily, it is learned at the State Department.

The machinery for the adjudication of the claims involves the choice of representatives from the two countries directly interested, with a neutral representative to act in case of disagreement. Authority for the setting up of this tribunal will probably be provided for by a treaty, distinct from the Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

Under the Treaty of Berlin all American rights arising under the armistice terms or the Treaty of Versailles are safeguarded, but no account is taken in the treaty of the rights and privileges of Germany.

The proposed international claims tribunal would have jurisdiction in the question of manner or means of payment of claims. Naturally claimants will not be inclined to underestimate the amounts of their claims, and it is expected that the tribunal will do a fair share of "paring down" on both the German and the American sides. According to Col. Thomas W. Miller, the alien property custodian, German claims against the United States total on paper approximately $415,000,000. He believes, however, that when the claims tribunal has finished with them the total amount will be nearer $100,000,000.

An even more puzzling problem will be presented when the tribunal takes up the American claims against Germany, as these involve such difficult problems as indemnity to relatives of those lost on the Lusitania and other vessels torpedoed by the German submarines or sunk by German mines, and claims for reimbursement for property alleged to have been lost on cargo vessels.

In many cases records and documents bearing on these claims are incomplete or unavailable. Also, many claims involve real estate, values in which have fluctuated greatly since the war.

NO GOLD FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, April 8—No gold was exported to America in the week ended April 5. The Rand strike has been responsible for interrupting shipments for seven weeks.

PRESIDENT CLOSES ENGRAVING BUREAU

(Continued from Page 1)

President dismissed the director and chiefs of divisions. He was in conference with the President yesterday afternoon and later an Executive order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury closing the bureau at the close of today's work for an indefinite period.

The order was issued after a conference between the Secretary, Mr. Mellon, and Louis Hill, the new director, and other Treasury officials. The closing of the bureau, which will affect more than 6000 employees, was stated to be for the purpose of repairing machinery and the issuing of new plates. It was said that the inventory undertaken by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice would take about a week, and that it would take at least two weeks to put the plant on a basis of efficiency.

The secret service is alleged to have discovered that notes and national currency issued to national banks throughout the United States had been counterfeited almost beyond detection and it was for this reason that new steel plates were to be issued.

It is the intention of the Government to reduce the personnel to about 1500 employees, which is practically its pre-war level. At the same time the changes that are made are expected to produce the highest degree of efficiency.

NEW YORK, April 8—The National Civil Service Reform League today issued a statement through its acting president, William Dudley Foulke, asserting that, as an act of simple justice, President Harding should assign his reasons for dismissal last month of the director and 31 employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Richard H. Dana of Boston, who now is abroad, is president of the league, and Arthur R. Kimball of Waterbury, Conn., chairman of its council.

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A Concern of Responsibility and Refinement, operating the Largest Sanitary Auto Vans in the Country.

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Colorful as a Spring Garden—
Flourish Under Sun or Rain

Colored Silk
"Sun-and-Rain" Umbrellas

Vesuvius Red, Forest Green, Wood Brown, Navy Blue, Tyrian Purple

Ready for any "happenstance" of weather (and April showers are here!) Swung on one's wrist, they give the dash of color which gives verve to one's tailored costume.

Novelty striped borders are NEW!

Striped borders came so quickly into favor they're hard to get—but there are plenty at White's.

"One-of-a-kind" handles

No need to carry an umbrella with a handle like half a dozen others. Colored pyralin handles, leather handles, "golf club" sport handles, amber colored handles; unusual handles.

$7.50, $8.50, $9, $9.50 $10, $12.50, $13.50, $15 to $35

Street Floor

R. H. White Co.
BOSTON

Pussy Willow Taffeta

40 inches wide

2.95 yard

Pussy Willow Taffeta gives splendid service for street wear, and comes in periwinkle, bright-eye blue, silver, navy, gray, brown, sky, apricot, midnight and black.

For underwear use, it comes in flesh, pink, white and orchid.

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON

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MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS
89 Regent Street

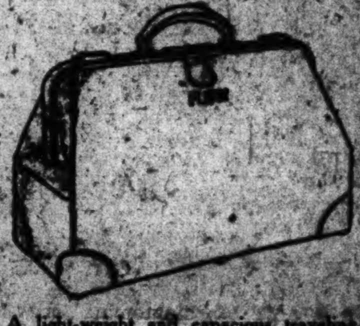
The Excuse for Advertising

Even people of genius have to do something to be noticed.

Cross Hand Bag Of Sport-Bar Silk

The special feature of this bag is the new material of which it is made. In all the latest shades: blue, brown, beige, copper, black and taupe. Lined throughout with exquisite colored taffeta silk. Fitted with a framed coin compartment in centre; attached mirror. Covered frame with a colored shell clasp. Bag 7 inches deep. Unusual value............ $4.75

Cross Carlton Bag

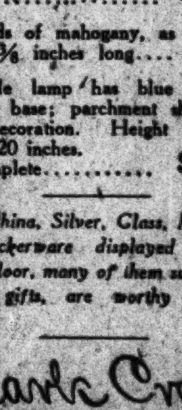


A light-weight and capacious traveling bag; black cobra or tan cowhide leather. Lined throughout with checked cloth. Long pocket on one side and a divided pocket opposite. Reinforced leather corners, brass mountings. Three sizes, 16, 18, 20 inches $20, $21, $22
Value $30, $31, $32

Cross Trip Book

A very handy book for Steamer, Train and Motor Trips. "Loose leaf" book, marked: "Places Visited, Date and Place." Fitted with pencil. Tan pigskin or black pin Persian leathers $5.75

Cross Home Furnishings



Mahogany console or wall table of unique pattern, as shown. Has shelf at bottom and the upright at front has a handsome cut design. Height 25 inches, top 25x13 inches $22.00

Book ends of mahogany, as shown, 6⅜ inches long.... $6.50

The table lamp has blue and gilt decorated base; parchment shade with flower decoration. Height of lamp over all, 20 inches.
Price complete........... $22.50

Lamps, China, Silver, Glass, Mahogany and Wickerware displayed on our Second Floor, many of them suitable for wedding gifts, are worthy of your attention.

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LONDON
Dealers Throughout the World

ILLINOIS PRIMARY IS HARD CONTEST

Prominent Political Leaders Divided Into Many Small Antagonistic Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—The dominant issue in Tuesday's direct primary elections in Illinois is the control of the Legislature that assembles next January. Under the peculiar terms of the Illinois laws, practically 80 per cent of the General Assembly will be elected, actually, as a resut of the primary vote, and the balance will be chosen in November.

The lines are sharply drawn as between Gov. Len Small and his opponents. Mr. Small has a powerful downstate organization and the full strength of the City Hall in Chicago headed by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, is entirely with him. The ostensible question in dispute is the passage of a bill in the next General Assembly that would authorize the creation of a transportation district in Chicago, and its suburbs. This is known as the "Thompson plan" and is presented by the Mayor as the most rapid method of obtaining popular ownership of the street car and elevated lines and the restoration of a five-cent fare. Such a bill was defeated in the closing hours of the last Legislature.

The political charge is made by Governor Small's opponents, including such powerful factors as Medill McCormick and William B. McKinley, members of the United States Senate; E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General; Robert E. Crowe, State's Attorney, and most of the state officers, that the real purpose of the state administration movement is to assure legislative control against the open threats of impeachment that are now made against Governor Small, by Republicans and Democrats, growing out of the indictment of the Governor, upon which he is awaiting trial, set for April 17.

Involved, more or less directly, is the Chicago Mayoralty contest that will be disposed of in the spring of 1923, and slightly more remote is the Senatorial succession to Medill McCormick, who will be a candidate for renomination in the spring primaries of 1924.

The congressional contests are few. L. W. Sproul, M. A. Michaelson and C. R. Chindblom, Representatives in Chicago, and Ira C. Copley of Aurora and Clifford Ireland of Peoria have hard fights on hand. In the Danville district four Republicans are struggling for the succession to "Uncle Joe" Cannon, with the situation very much mixed and the result in doubt. Of the five Congressmen named, Messrs. Sproul and Michaelson are in the more serious difficulty. Messrs. Chindblom and Copley are expected to win, while the finish between Mr. Ireland and W. E. Hull is likely to be close.

In Chicago, the Republican contest is between split-up factions over the important county offices. Charles S. Deneen, former Governor, heads one group with a complete primary slate. Messrs. Brundage and Crowe, with the support of the federal appointees named through Mr. McCormick, are combined upon a second slate. The City Hall has no ticket of its own, but is playing favorites chosen from each group. Probably a primary situation has never been so beclouded in Cook County as is the pending one.

The Democrats have a straightaway showdown in Cook County between the slate of the regular party organization, led by George E. Brennan, and an insurgent movement that has a full ticket in the field. The three present Democratic Representatives from Illinois, John W. Rainey, Stanley Kunz and A. J. Sabath, have no substantial opposition. Down state Henry T. Rainey, former Representative, is a primary candidate with two opponents.

GENERAL WOOD WANTS TO DELAY DEPARTURE

MANILA, P. I., April 8 (By The Associated Press)—In connection with hints yesterday that Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Philippine Islands, might delay relinquishing his post to take up the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania, perhaps until the first of the new year, it was said today that there were two matters which he particularly desired to see accomplished before he left office.

These are the withdrawal of the Philippine Government from business, particularly the railroad business, and the thorough organization of a campaign to stamp out malaria in the islands. Besides these, there is the rehabilitation of the Philippine finances, which involves, among other items, the bill now pending in Congress to authorize an increase of the islands' public debt to 10 per cent of their assessed valuation.

RAIL HEARING ADJOURNED

NEW YORK, April 8—Hearing on the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to be represented by a director on the Boston & Maine Railroad, was adjourned today by United States Judge Mayer until May 12. The application was made as a modification of the federal decree under which the New Haven road was ordered to dispose of New England properties.

"FLOATING BARS" CALLED VIOLATION

Anti-Saloon Official Scouts Three-Mile "Law" and Seeks to Have It Abolished

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Anti-Saloon League officials launched a new campaign today to legislate out of existence the safety zone off the three-mile limit from American shores where "floating bars" operate in defiance of the Volstead Act.

Holding that the three-mile limit is not legally a fixed boundary, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, declared today that American officers have the right to search and seize liquor-laden vessels that are selling and smuggling liquor into this country while riding safely at anchor off New York and other ports.

Citing numerous instances under international law and decisions of federal courts, Mr. Wheeler declared:

"The three-mile limit is not a fixed boundary. On the contrary, it is probably treated merely as a convenient minimum limit, the maximum being left to the reasonable discretion of each nation in accordance with its needs.

"Regarding the views other nations will take, every nation has the right to legislate with regard to its internal affairs, to permit or to prohibit certain acts within its territorial jurisdiction. And it has the right to make the execution of its laws effective, even if in so doing it is found necessary to extend its jurisdiction over adjacent waters. For another nation to question this right would be to question its independent sovereignty. As to what distance these limits shall be extended the nation making them must be the sole judge."

Mr. Wheeler said that the establishment of a "recreation center" off the three-mile limit from New York has raised the issue in Congress as to what can be done with these vessels.

"If the vessel carries the United States flag and sells liquor, it is of course violating existing law," said Mr. Wheeler. "It is unlikely that our American ships will be used in such traffic. Ships of foreign registry, however, are actually engaged in supplying liquor to our shores without coming into port, and it is proposed that these ships be stationed just outside our principal cities. To adequately meet this situation legislation is needed."

Federal authorities dealing with this situation, Wheeler declared, have suggested the following amendment to the pending tariff bill:

"If there be found on any vessel articles, the importation of which is prohibited generally or for certain use or uses, intended to be landed in this country contrary to law, or intended to be sold or furnished to persons residing in or coming from the United States, or that such articles having been on board have been so landed, sold or furnished, the vessel and all such articles shall be seized and forfeited, and the master upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 593 (B) for violation of that section."

Friction Develops Over Canal Zone Enforcement

WASHINGTON, April 8—The latest friction to develop in prohibition enforcement, involving a disagreement between the War Department and the prohibition unit over legal jurisdiction in the Panamá Canal Zone may have to be passed along to President Harding for untangling.

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, whose department administers law in the zone, has asked R. H. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, not to install John T. Barrett of Revere, Mass., as prohibition director because of possible friction over jurisdiction.

Mr. Haynes has replied that while he would welcome War Department cooperation to keep the zone dry, he thinks it will be necessary for the unit to have its own representative on the spot to administer such passive features of the law, for instance, as that relating to use of liquor for medical purposes.

Today Mr. Haynes said he expected to talk it over with Mr. Weeks within a few days, but if they fail to break the deadlock the White House may have to.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, April 7

MANY Washingtonians know the uncompromising democracy of William Howard Taft. The Chief Justice is as plain and unassuming a man as Washington ever knew. One of the first edicts he laid down for himself when he succeeded Edward Douglass White on the Supreme Bench was that the Chief Justice ought not to hold himself aloof from ordinary human concerns. Mr. Taft decided to be a "mixer." In February, when members of the American Bar Association were guests at a White House reception, the Chief Justice, eschewing his privilege of using the big front door and occupying a place of vantage with other Supreme Court justices, joined the bar association as an ordinary individual and entered the executive mansion by the east front doors, through which the plain people throng on such occasions.

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As far as Washington can check up, Ambassador Harvey's entertainment at dinner in London this week of Dr. Sthamer, German Ambassador to Great Britain, is the first direct hospitality extended to a German official by an American official of equal rank since the armistice. It may be interpreted as a formal and final sign that socially the status quo ante now is restored. This is particularly interesting because, although President Harding received the German chargé d'affaires at the White House some weeks ago, along with other members of the diplomatic corps, the German Embassy set in Washington has not yet begun to figure regularly in the social calendar.

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There are many diverting disclosures in the bill just introduced in the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. Uncle Sam pays $250 a year rent for the ground on which the American Embassy in Tokyo stands. The sum of $4500 is provided "for the exchange of a passenger automobile for official use of the Secretary of State." Officials and attachés of the State Department may not exceed a sum of $150 for street-car expenses during the ensuing 12 months, although $1800 is assigned for "hiring of a steam launch for use of the Embassy at Constantinople." For the salaries of our ambassadors, ministers and other diplomatic agents $583,500 is provided. One of the new provisions is for a minister of the first class ($12,000) in Luxembourg. China, Cuba and the Netherlands are also $12,000 legations, all other capitals (outside of those in which embassies are maintained) ranking as $10,000 posts.

◆ ◆ ◆

General Crowder's military attaché at Havana is one of the few Hawaiians in the United States army—Major A. Lyman. Because he is a son of the soil over which Liliuckalani once reigned, he has borne the nickname of "Queen" ever since he was graduated from West Point in 1905. He is a brilliant member of the engineer's corps. A younger brother, also a Hawaiian, was a member of the West Point class of 1911.

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This week's fifth anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's declaration of war on Germany has aroused the organizers of "Woodrow Wilson Foundation" to announce that there has now been raised nearly $700,000 of the $1,000,000 endowment fund sought. Washington's quota of $35,000 is well "on the way." The two largest individual contributors in the District of Columbia are said to be Republicans. One of the checks in hand, a moderate contribution, bears the name of a member of President Harding's Cabinet.

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Beautiful Lincoln Memorial, Washington's crowning architectural joy, is to be dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30. Detailed arrangements were undertaken this week at a meeting of the Memorial Commission, of which Chief Justice Taft is chairman and Representative "Joe" Cannon a leading member. It is expected that President Harding and Mr. Taft will be the principal speakers on an occasion destined to be notable even in Washington's long record of ceremonial events.

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The national capital's annual wreath of pink—the mile ellipse of Japanese cherry blossoms that skirts the speedway along the Potomac, have burst into bloom this week and, as is always the case, constitutes an attraction which is drawing thousands to the colorful scene. The cherry trees now in bloom were presented to Washington by the Mikado 10 or 12 years ago. Since then they have grown from striplings to stately stature and for the month or six weeks they are in bloom, provide almost as gorgeous a horticultural spectacle as can be imagined.

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BOSTON
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Woven
Tissue Ginghams

69c Yard
36 inches wide

The sheer elegance of a voile combined with the pattern and durability of a gingham has made Tissue Gingham a prime favorite in our wash goods section. Of course, it is fast color.

B. Altman & Co.

Special for Monday

A Great Before-Easter Offering of

Women's Imported Glacé Kidskin Gloves
(20,000 pairs, all of superior quality)

at these extraordinarily low prices

2-clasp Gloves, over-seam sewn; in white, slate, tan, brown and black
at $1.15 per pair

2-clasp Gloves, piqué sewn; in white, gray, pastel, mode, tan, brown and black; also black with white stitching and white with black stitching
at $1.45 per pair

12 button-length Gloves
in white only
at $2.95 per pair

16-button-length Gloves, in white, beaver, tan, brown and black
at $3.50 per pair

Every pair an unsurpassed value
(On the First Floor)

Other Special Values for Monday

Women's
Lace-and-chiffon Gowns
a new and choice collection of dinner and evening models
in all-white, all-black, silver, periwinkle, vieux bleu and brown
offering unusual value at
$57.50
Sizes: 34 to 46
(Ready-to-wear Gowns, Third Floor)

Women's
Spring weight Hosiery
of fine qualities, specially low-priced
Women's Lisle Hose
(openwork clocks, in gray, beige,) African, navy and black, per pair 75c.
Women's All-silk Hose
Medium weight; black only,
per pair $1.55
Openwork effects; in black, white, gray and African; or with openwork clocks (these in black only), per pair $2.45
(Sale on the First Floor)

A New Importation of
Paris-made Lingerie
is now being shown in the Department on the Second Floor.

Women's
New Tweed Suits
in several smart Spring models, made especially for this Sale from fine all-wool tweeds (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.) will provide
a remarkable offering at
$38.00
The sizes: 34 to 48½. The colors: bluet, orchid, tan, gray, brown, oxford and others.
(Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Decorative Linens
at value-giving prices
will stimulate buying for gift purposes, as well as for domestic use.

Madeira Hand-embroidered Linens
Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)
per set . . . $6.00, 7.50
Centerpieces, each 3.75, 4.00, 5.00
Tea Napkins, per dozen 8.50, 10.50

Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)
Italian Hand-embroidered Sets of natural linen, embroidered in blue and finished with picot edge,
per set $10.75
Hand-crocheted Sets (linen centers)
per set $6.75, 7.50
(Sale on the Fourth Floor)

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY HAS PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM

During Three Years of Activity It Has Shown Rapid Growth and Met With Great Success at the Polls

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 17 (Special Correspondence) — Not the least active of the political organizations which are preparing for the coming general election is the Cooperative Party ,of whose existence not only cooperators, but all who are really interested in politics, are fully aware.

Its three years of activity have proved very encouraging to the officials of the party, who, while fully conscious of the great amount of work which still remains to be done, are confident about the future. What success the party will have at the general election no one can, of course, say, but cooperators hope that the majority, if not all, of the 20 candidates who are likely to be nominated will be sent to Westminster to assist A. E. Waterson, the cooperative member for Kettering, in his parliamentary work for the movement. To this end much activity is going on, and many full-time political agents and organizers have been appointed by the cooperative societies affiliated with the party.

How far cooperative politics have penetrated the cooperative movement is shown by the statistics recently issued by the Cooperative Party. At the end of December, 1921, there were 583 cooperative societies affiliated with the party, 510 of which were distributive and 23 productive, with an individual membership of 2,225,000 and 26,800 respectively. The balance in the political fund amounts to £14,000. To municipal bodies there have been elected 200 direct cooperative representatives, 251 combined cooperative and Labor candidates, and 427 Labor candidates who had the support of cooperative societies. Of the candidates put forward at the last municipal elections 46 per cent were returned.

The program of the party is as follows:

1. To safeguard effectually the interests of voluntary cooperation, and to resist any legislative or administrative inequality which would hamper its progress.
2. That eventually the process of production, distribution, and exchange (including land) shall be organized on cooperative lines in the interests of the whole community.
3. That the profiteering of private speculators and the trading community generally shall be eliminated by legislative or administrative action.
4. The scientific development of agriculture, and the provision of light railways for transport of produce, together with adequate housing and wages for the agricultural laborer.
5. The abolition of all taxes on foodstuffs to be replaced by taxations of land values and the further increase of income tax and duties upon large incomes and estates.
6. That, in order to facilitate the development of trade, commerce, and manufacture, the Government shall establish a national credit bank to assist local authorities, cooperative societies, and others to finance their new undertakings as required.
7. That adequate housing of the people, financed by the national Exchequer, shall be compulsorily provided for on lines which will secure healthy, decent, and suitable accommodation for the whole community.
8. That the present system of education should be recast on national lines which will afford equal opportunity of the highest education to all, unhampered by the caste system now prevailing, which arbitrarily and unjustly limits the resources of the State in utilizing the best capacities of the nation.
9. The effective parliamentary control of foreign policy and national services by committees composed of representatives of all parties in the House of Commons.
10. The breaking down of class and caste systems, and the democratizing of State services—civil, commercial and diplomatic.
11. Adequate provision for the national care of maternity.
12. To promote legislation having for its object the compulsory rendering to Parliament by monopolies, trusts, and combines, of information of the cost at every stage of production of the commodities they produce or dispose of to the public, and the prevention of excessive profit-making by such organizations.
13. The placing of a levy on capital as a means of meeting the greatly increased financial obligations of the country due to the war.
14. The provision by the nation of support for every genuinely unemployed person, sufficient to maintain efficiency for further work when the opportunity offers.
15. The application of the rule of proportional representation to parliamentary and local government elections.
16. The raising of the embargo on the importation of, and the opening of our ports to, Canadian store cattle.
17. The removal of the Treasury restrictions preventing cooperatively-trained candidates from becoming public auditors unless they comply with conditions arranged by certain private associations, and the establishing of a national test of fitness to which all candidates for the position of public auditor should be subjected.

SEEKS EXTENSION OF RENT STATUTE

Tenants Say England's Housing Situation Warrants Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—Unrest is being manifested in Great Britain owing to the prospect of a termination of the Rent Restricton Act in June 1923. This date may seem a long way off, but in such a matter as housing accommodation, which obviously cannot be provided at a moment's notice, the short view is foolish and useless. It is not surprising, therefore, that a meeting which was recently called in Manchester to consider the question of housing and the need for extending the period of operation of the Rents Restriction Act, was largely attended by representatives of many working-class organizations, including 139 cooperative, labor, and tenants' defense associations.

The act was first passed during the war (1915) at the time when the housing shortage first began to manifest itself and it was extended in 1920. Although looked upon with disfavor by house-owners, it was perhaps one of the most beneficent measures passed during the war. Moreover, it blessed both those who received and those who gave. It allayed the fears of millions of tenants up and down the country, caused by a prospective sharp rise in rents, and it destroyed the possibility which faced them of being expelled from their homes to make room for nominees of the house-owners. Thus a serious menace was removed from the outlook of the mass of the working people of the country.

At the same time, the Government and the owners of property were also benefited. The act, which at first seemed to be only a defense of the poor, turned out to be also a bulwark of property and a safeguard of the interests of the rich. For the measure removed a root cause of social discontent. The prospect of being rendered homeless or of being mulcted in exorbitant rents for the continued tenure of their homes would undoubtedly have produced such a resentful feeling among the population that the progress of the war would have been impeded and the stability of the social order itself would have been imperilled.

Situation Tense Again

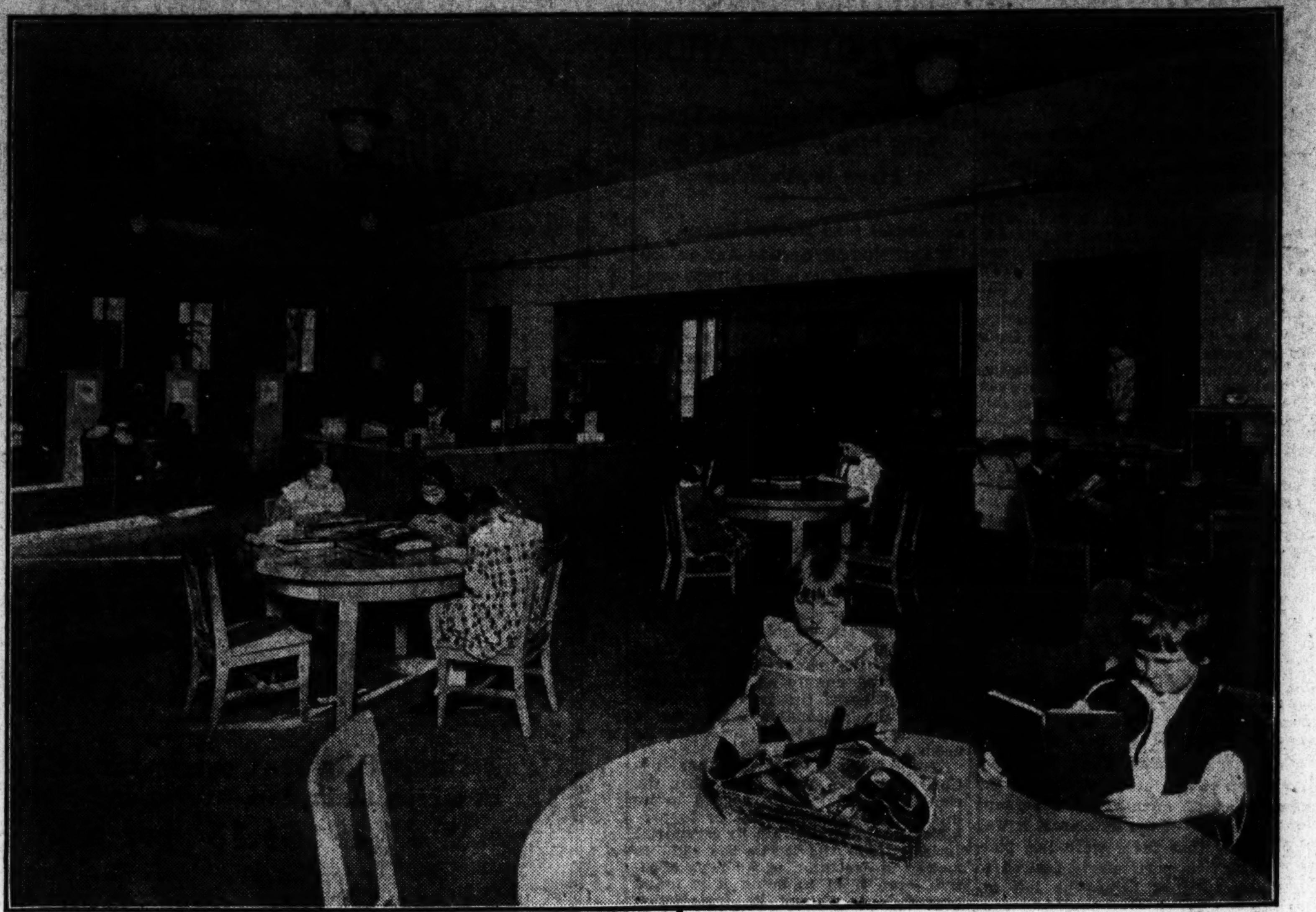
The position today, however, is once again fraught with unfortunate possibilities. Many property owners are using the knowledge that the act is to lapse in June, 1923, to drive tenants to purchase their houses, and they are warning them that if they do not buy they will have nowhere to go. A good deal of apprehension is being raised among tenants in this way.

Instead of the house shortage, which led to the passing of the 1915 act, being less acute today, it has been intensified. In the dread of losing their houses in 1923 many people are buying at extravagant prices. As a result bogus building societies are springing up and also associations promoted by estate agents for the purpose of persuading tenants to buy their houses on an easy-payment system. In some cases the tenant who has adopted this method of purchase has been unable to meet his payments, and the money he has previously subscribed has been lost to him.

Say Owners Force Sales

At the Manchester meeting above referred to it was stated by one speaker that there were 200 empty houses in that city which were being kept empty by their owners in the hope of forcing a sale. It was urged not only that the life of the act should be prolonged but also that it should be amended to render such a course of action impossible.

It was pointed out, further, that the position with regard to the supply of houses, so far from improving, is in reality becoming more acute. Those that are being built are not sufficient in number to compensate for the large number which are unfit for habitation. The Manchester meeting is only one sign of a widespread public sentiment which will doubtless ere long find expression in numerous ways.



Photograph by Harold A. Parker, Pasadena, Cal.

Boys' and Girls' Library: View of Main Room, Giving Idea of Its Arrangement

Boys and Girls of Pasadena Have Library All to Themselves

Beautiful New Building in Which Love for Better Books Is Inculcated

PASADENA, Cal., (Special Correspondence)—To stimulate more interest in books among the boys and girls of Pasadena, a separate library has been provided for them; and it is in a brand-new building, situated in one of the city's prettiest parks, close to the downtown section.

The Boys' and Girls' Library, as it is called, is neighbor to the main library, but in no way connected with it, so that the young people "have the run of the place." Save for the attendants, there are no adults about to interfere with their enjoyment of this unique department. Jeannette M. Drake efficiently supervises the work.

The building, which was opened March 1, 1922, is one-story and of semi-colonial style. It consists of a main room, 40x60 feet in size, a staff kitchenette, a story-hour room, 15x18 feet in one wing, a work-room in another wing, and the necessary retiring rooms. The wings form a court in the rear, which will be developed later.

An alcove set with a big fireplace, three easy steps up, adds much to the charm of the main room. The cost of this building was $11,500, exclusive of furniture. The exterior is of plaster, washed cream color, with a green roof and shutters. The interior walls are a warm light gray, with the shelves and furniture a darker gray.

The cork carpet is a grayish green, while cretonne drapes of blue and gold adorn the windows. Though simple in every respect, the entire scheme is one of cheerfulness and beauty. Outside there is perpetual greenery of palm and pepper and other vegetation.

To Reach Every Child

As nearly as it is possible, the Boys' and Girls' Library desires to reach every child in Pasadena. It works in various ways to attract them to the library and to develop in them the reading habit, as well as to cultivate in them a taste for better books.

Cooperating through the Board of Education, the nearby schools are asked to send their pupils to visit the Boys' and Girls' Library, during school hours. During these visits, the children are taught the arrangement of the books, how to find them, and how to use the card catalogue. Questions are then given them and they find the answers or books requested.

Other groups of children come to the library regularly, in school time, to spend an hour in reading. These usually come once every two weeks. The purpose is to interest them in books, to improve their reading and to establish the library habit; also, to make them feel at home in the library. All classes are accompanied by their teachers.

A Vacation Reading Club

In the summer time the Boys' and Girls' Library conducts a Vacation Reading Club, to encourage more and better reading. If the children read 10 of a certain list of books and are able to tell the stories briefly to the librarian, they receive certificates in the fall which are presented to them at their schools. In this way the library and schools cooperate, in an effort to round out more nearly the child's education.

Last summer 210 children received certificates; and, as the books read were of a superior type, this meant that at least 2100 books, above the average standard, were read during the vacation period. Some of the reports of the stories were quite abbreviated; others were excellent, the children having grasped all the important points.

Aother selection of books has been set aside for the winter and spring months. If a child reads 10 of these and writes a paragraph about each one, he or she receives a button with the inscription: "I belong to the Public Library Reading Club." The books on the list are made up of non-fiction and the better class of fiction. There is a surprising interest in the buttons.

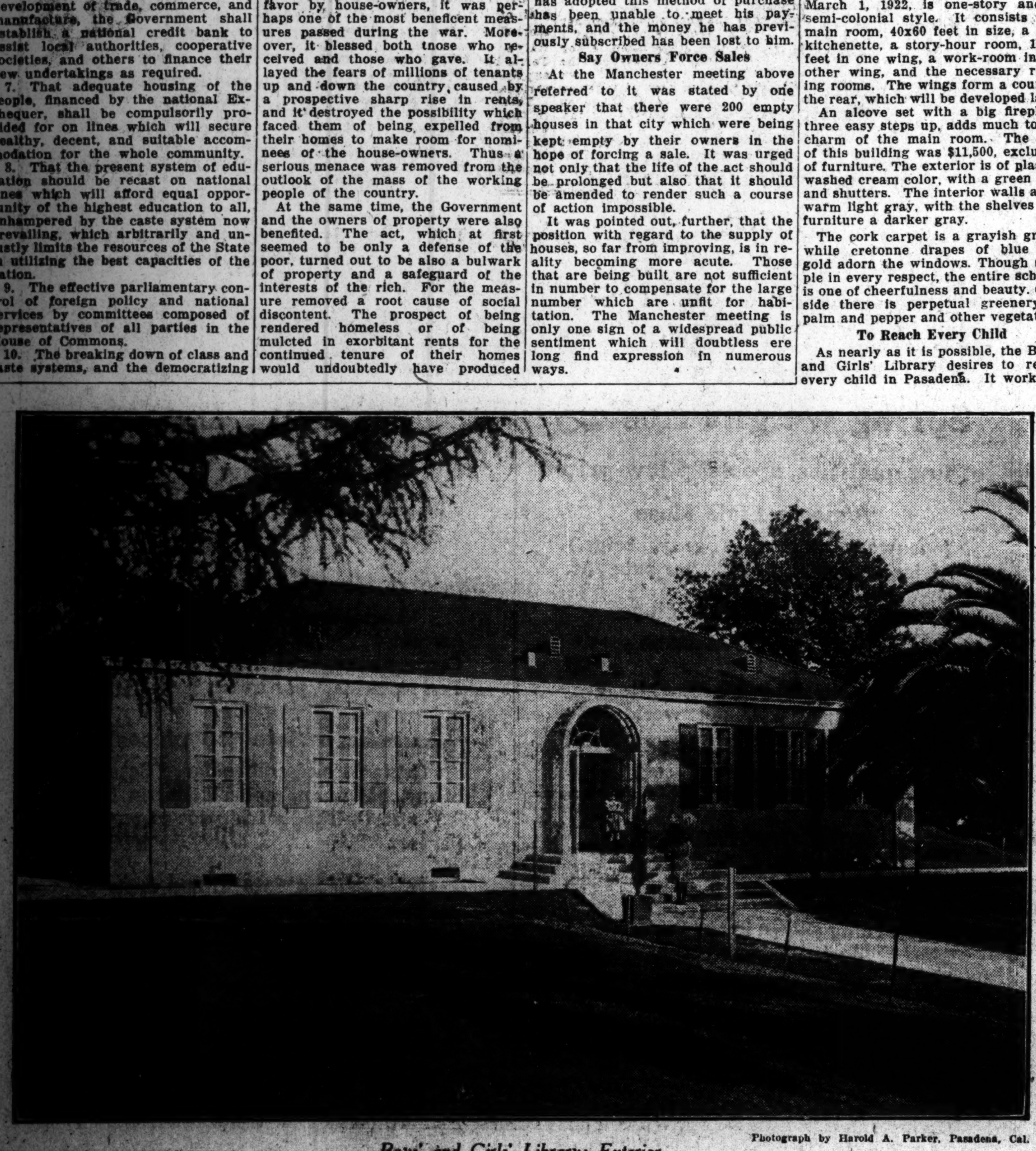
The Boys' and Girls' Library has a small clubroom which may be used for various meetings in connection with the work. The Woodcraft League for Boys meets here once a week, and the Butterfly Club once each month. From time to time other informal groups assemble for various purposes.

Discrimination Promoted

During Children's Book Week, in November, many lists to encourage the purchase of better books for the home were distributed to parents, teachers and children. Recognizing the fact that there are books and books, it is the steady effort of the Boys' and Girls' Library to promote discrimination. By beginning with the children, it is believed that a love for better books can be inculcated in a large number of the men and women of the future, which those of today unfortunately do not have, because they did not have the benefit of such conscious direction when they were children.

The children's librarian and her assistants, all of whom have made a special study of what boys and girls like, as well as what is best for them, spend much of their time in the library helping the children to select their books. In this way, they find out what the children are reading, what their preferences are; and they are able to make many suggestions, often interesting the young people in things more worth while, as well as leading them into new paths.

As the photographs show, the furniture is of juvenile size. There are lots of picture-books as well as volumes to read. Many baskets of pictures to be viewed through the stereoscope have also been provided. Each month, when the Junior Community Players put on a piece, the story of it is told to the boys and girls in the story-hour room. In this way, the children's library is doing everything it can to correlate child life in Pasadena and to lead it onward and upward.



Boys' and Girls' Library: Exterior

Photograph by Harold A. Parker, Pasadena, Cal.

PAN-SEMITIC CULTURE SEEN AS COMMON AIM FOR JEWS AND ARABS

VIENNA, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. Adolph Strauss, who has just returned from Palestine, contributes an article to the Neue Freie Presse on his impressions of his visit.

He quotes a conversation with a sheik to the effect that the soil in Palestine is sufficient for both Jews and Arabs, but that the feelings of the Arabs must be respected by the Jews. The Arab people, he said, do not know yet whether the Jews are coming to Palestine to govern or to work together with the Arabs. If the latter be the case, then, he thought, a time would come before long when Arabs and Jews would stand together shoulder to shoulder to fight against all attempts made against their common culture.

"The purpose of my visit to Palestine," proceeds Professor Strauss, "was to gain adherents for my ideo of pan-Semitic culture. I was successful in founding a monthly periodical in which both Muhammadan and Christian Arabs, as well as Jews, will be contributors, and will put forward their views on the subject. The spread of the idea of pan-Semitic culture is intended to be exclusively economic and cultural and to eschew politics completely. I have found considerable agreement with this aim, particularly in Egypt, and also in Damascus and Beirut, almost all the Arab newspapers devoting considerable space to the subject of the advancement of a common pan-Semitic culture."

AFRICA FORMS SPECIAL FORCE

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—A notice was issued during the strike by the Commissioner of Police to the effect that the Government had decided to form a force of special constables to assist the regular police force in the preservation of law and order on the Witwatersrand. The terms of enrolment were for one month and for such further period as might be necessary. The rates of payment per day were similar to those paid to the Active Citizen Force, viz.: Majors 15s., captains 12s. 6d., lieutenants 10s., sergeant-majors 6s. 6d., sergeants 5s. 6d., constables 5s. with rations, uniform and equipment.

VALUE EXPLAINED OF EGYPT'S COTTON

Apprehension Felt That Nation's Status May Curtail Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21 — Now that Egypt has been made a free, sovereign and independent state, the British cotton industry is greatly perturbed about the future cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Since the war efforts have been made by British Government officials, in cooperation with Egyptian officials, both to improve the quality and to increase the yield. The British industry is tending more and more to the spinning of finer "counts"; it is, therefore, important that the Lancashire industry should not only obtain increased supplies of cotton, but also cotton suitable for the "counts" she spins.

In normal times Great Britain requires for her own use (deducting raw cotton reexported) about 4,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this number some 3,200,000 bales come from America, 600,000 from Egypt and 200,000 from elsewhere. The British industry requires more and more of the superior grade of cotton, which is now a gravely diminishing quantity. The aggregate supply of the superfine cotton, known as "Sea Island," is comparatively small. It forms a total of barely 1,750,000 out of a world's total of cotton of all grades of above 25,000,000 bales. It is derived mainly from three sources—the Sea Island districts of South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia, the West Indies, and Egypt. The United States Sea Island crop is felt to be in serious danger of extinction, and it is thought that the future of the fine cotton supply of the world will have to depend largely on the maintenance of the crop in the West Indies.

The gradual decline in the yield of the United States Sea Island crop makes it imperative that everything possible should be done to stop the deterioration of the Egyptian crop, but it is believed that recent events will greatly curtail, if not put an end to, some of the attempts made to improve Egyptian cotton so that it may replace the Sea Island which is being lost. To this end a Cotton Research Board was recently established at Cairo, but now that Egypt has obtained her independence it is expected that the European staff, at present directing the Agricultural Department there, will cease work, and as the Egyptian Nationalist holds the view that Egypt has been exploited for the benefit of Lancashire it is thought that systematic research in the cotton fields will not be proceeded with to any really satisfactory extent.

Cotton with the characteristics of the Egyptian variety has been produced in certain parts of the United States, and competition with Egypt may also be anticipated from Mesopotamia and Sind.

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KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS SING BALLADS OF OLD ENGLAND

Secluded From World, Real Folk Melodies Have Sprung Up Where "Jazz" Has Never Been Heard

"Down in the Valley," an appealing melody brought out of one of the most remote parts of the Kentucky Cumberlands, and transcribed and harmonized by Eliot Harlow Robinson, Boston novelist, has been selected by Grant Drake, director of music in Boston public schools, as the best example of the true American folk song, and the is having it sung as such by one of his promising pupils, Miss Thelma Johnson, in a program of folk music of the nations.

In the Appalachian Highlands, that rugged mountain area composed of the "back yards" of five southern states, where for nearly two centuries the ancestors of an isolated people of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, now numbering 5,000,000, have lived in almost complete seclusion from the rest of the world, the old English ballads of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries still persist, although many of them have been forgotten in the mother country.

Real Folk Melodies

This is particularly true in the remoter mountain regions of Kentucky, and American composers have begun to explore and work this rich vein of buried melody, which is unsurpassed in the realm of folk song, and are finding there rare musical nuggets. This is especially gratifying since from this region may come the nucleus of a truly national type of music, which has so long been lacking. The Indian airs, transcribed by Mr. Cadman and others, and the cowboy songs made popular by Mr. Loomis, are both worthy of preservation, but neither are of a nature to serve as basis for true folk songs, The same criticism might be made of the Negro songs of Stephan A. Foster, for although they are so deeply rooted in American life that they will never perish, nor would anyone have them—they are typically the songs of one class only.

A somewhat similar objection might be urged against the mountain melodies, since most of them are of one origin, British in this case, yet we have the same historical heritage as those of Anglo-Saxon blood across the sea, and some of the wilderness songs, although patterned after the ballads of Old England, seem, at least, to be indigenous.

Mr. Robinson is one who has made a study of these quaint "ballets," as the mountain people call them, the long and lonesome songs, having learned a large number from the lips of a 15-year old girl, Monie Slone, during his [illegible] months' stay last spring on Caney, close to the famous Troublesome Creek, while he was gathering material for one of his books from this fertile field of romance.

Have Never Seen a Train

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

"'Down in the Valley' is one of the numbers which has the ear-marks of the medieval English ballad, and yet may be of mountain origin; at least, I have never been able to find it in any printed collection. One of its stanzas contains the verse, 'Build me a castle, forty feet high,' which certainly sounds old English; but on the other hand, one version of the line, 'Hear the wind blow,' runs 'Hear the train blow,' which is a bit odd, since most of the dwellers in this spot have never seen a train.

"At least the simple melody is a most appealing one, especially when sung by the mountaineers, for, as in all their songs, they take strange liberties with the tempo, thereby giving a peculiarly plaintive note to their renditions. Thus in this number they will linger on the notes of the second, fourth, sixth and eighth measures to an extent that makes them practically two-four time. For the sake of simplicity and a flowing rhythm I have transcribed in slow waltz tempo; however, with merely a hint to the singer as to the amount of interpretation.

"Transcription and harmonization of these songs is by no means easy because of these constant changes in tempo and the fact that many of them end with a minor cadence or on the dominant, and my feeling is that some of the composers who have written them down for publication have also erred in making the harmonization too elaborate. Collections have been published which are musically most excellent, but which seem to me to have failed to catch and preserve the note of primitive simplicity.

Dulcimer Still Used

"You see, these 'ballets' are always sung in unison and generally unaccompanied, unless by the dulcimer, a medieval instrument of three strings, which is laid across the singer's knees and played somewhat after the fashion of a steel guitar. The dulcimer, the fiddle and the banjo are the only ones that the mountain people have, and the latter two are seldom used to accompany the voice, being reserved for the playing of jigs for their square dances, such tunes as, 'Git Along Down Town,' 'Black-eyed Susie,' 'Hook and Line,' 'Cluck, Old Hen,' and, strangely enough, 'I'm Going to Boston.'

"But to return to the mountain songs. Like all true ballads, they almost always tell a story, and frequently a pathetic one. Of course, the traditional songs have suffered many corruptions in their transmission through the generations from lip to lip. Words have been added or changed, but this in no wise detracts from their inherent appeal. For instance, the famous English ballad, 'Barbara Allen,' the mountaineer will call 'Bar'bry Allun.'

"It is a relief to get into a country where our modern ragtime, jazz and popular comic songs are utterly unknown and real melodies still persist. To be sure, the mountaineer has his humorous song, certainly of local production, but it is simplicity itself. Take, for example, 'With His Old Shoes On and His Leggin's.' It has almost innumerable verses, but they are all built up about the simple statement, 'He told his mother to' do something or other, such as 'set him a stool,' whereupon he in turn does the logical thing, and always 'with his old shoes on and his leggin's.' Some of them can make up verse after verse while they are singing, although the rhymes are often of the 'near' variety.

Hymns Are Quaint

"Their unpublished hymns, too, are just as quaint and frequently contain the same pathetic note which crops out in the 'ballets.' Take this one:

"We have fathers gone to heaven,
  Won't you tell us, if you know,
Will our fathers know their children
  When to heaven they shall go?

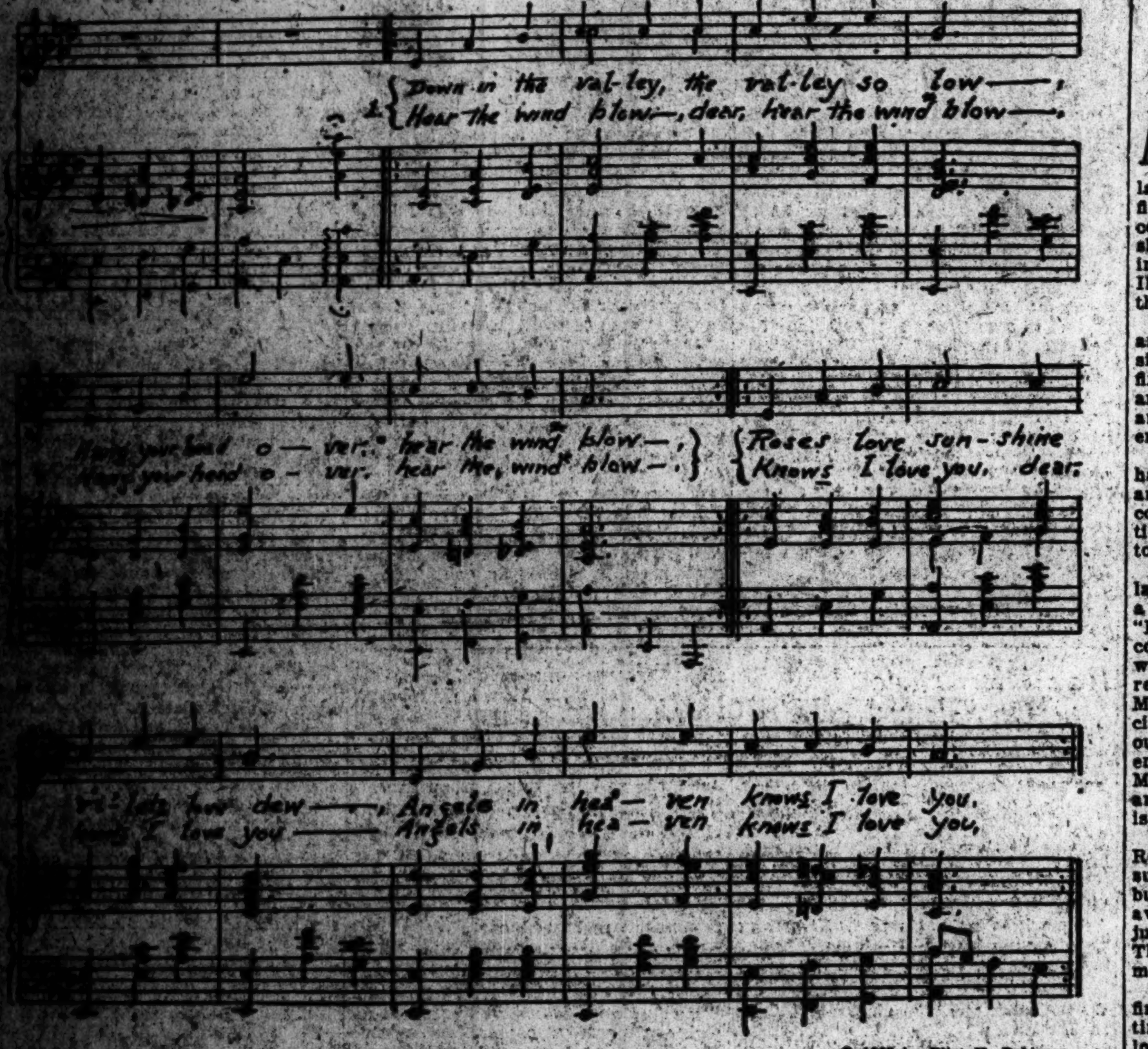
"They'll be watching from some window,
  While we're off the distant shore;
They will know that we are coming,
  They will meet us at the door.

"This likewise has verses ad libitum, during the course of which the whole family, almost to the third and fourth generation, is thus sent to heaven by the simple substitution of such words as 'mother' or 'uncle' in the place of 'father.'

"I learned to sing many of these songs with the mountaineers in the moonlight after the day's work or at their primitive 'preachin's,' but when I occasionally attempted to add a little harmony I was promptly told that I either had not caught the melody or was 'gettin' sout uv tune.' With equal parts of chagrin and amusement I heard from a mutual friend Preacher Billy's remark about my singing. He said, 'Ef Mr. Robinson could stay here six months and let me train him he could get to be a right smart singer, ef he hadn't learned to sing by rote.' The particular irony of this remark grew out of the fact that the mountain voice is seldom really pleasing, except that of the young boys. The man's tonal quality is generally harsh and the woman's thin and reedy.

"Still, even poorly sung, the mountain song has a direct, sweet appeal which grips the heart, and I agree with Mr. Drake that it is no better exemplified than in the refrain of 'Down in the Valley,' with its Anglo-Saxon mixture of number in noun and verb,

"Roses love sunshine,
  Vi'lets love dew,
Angels in heaven
  Knows I love you."


1. Down in the val-ley, the val-ley so low—,
Hear the wind blow—, dear, hear the wind blow—,
Hang your head o-ver, hear the wind blow—.
Hang your head o-ver, hear the wind blow—.
Roses love sun-shine
Knows I love you, dear.
Vi'-lets love dew— Angels in hea-ven knows I love you.
I love you— Angels in hea-ven knows I love you.

© 1922 by Eliot H. Robinson

"Down in the Valley"

American folk song, brought from one of the most remote parts of the Kentucky Cumberlands

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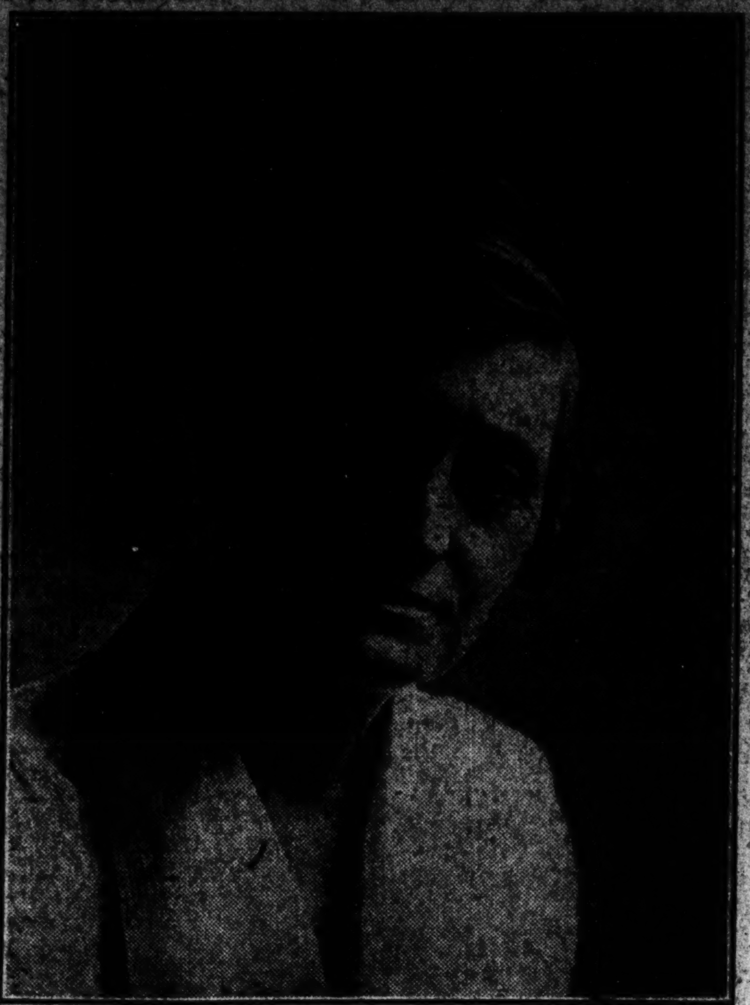
JEWISH-ARAB PEACE CONCLUDED

JERUSALEM, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—An important event which augurs well for the future of Jewish-Arab relations in Palestine has taken place near Petach Tikvah, a solemn peace being concluded between the Jewish colony of that place and the adjoining Arab village, Jehudia, which was one of the villages participating in the attacks made on the Jewish colonies last May. The celebration of the conclusion of peace was conducted with great ceremonial.



Miss Harriet Reid, the Only Woman in the United States in Such a Position

Illinois Woman Arbitrator Under the Compensation Laws

Chicago, March 23
Special Correspondence

MISS HARRIETT REID, first and only woman arbitrator under the workmen's compensation laws in the United States, has finished her first year and turned the corner well into the next. In this time she has decided 300 cases, gone down into coal mines, traveled all over Illinois three times, and accustomed the public to a woman arbitrator.

Illinois' only woman in this field is an industrial Portia. Her work consists of sifting down the facts and fixing the amount of compensation due an employee who has suffered injury arising out of or in the course of his employment.

Miss Reid gets $4200 a year and she has to earn it. There are nine other arbitrators in Illinois. In the last recorded year 7500 persons filed petitions for hearings before the arbitrators, and they awarded $3,500,000.

The job requires a knowledge of law, a knowledge of human nature and a level head. She fits into the part. "If I were of an emotional nature I could not have held up under the work," Miss Reid remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is depressing work, especially now when so many people are out of jobs. But I am not in the least emotional. No erratic man," added Miss Reid, "is fitted for this work, any more than an erratic woman. It is not work everybody can do."

When she was first named, Miss Reid remarked that a number of insurance men began bewailing their business, expecting her as a woman to award the full amount possible to injured workers coming before her. They brightened up after a few months' observation, she noted.

Tall, plainly clad, with a face of fine, firm lines and fresh color, setting off a determined chin, Miss Reid looks just about as you would think a woman arbitrator should look. She talks like a business man with the addition that she frequently flavors what she has to say with some reference drawn from a wide range of reading. Her manner is friendly.

For 15 months now Miss Reid has been going up and down the State of Illinois with a court reporter hearing cases. She has been doing exactly the same work as the nine men arbitrators.

Perhaps, as the janitor in a downstate court house observed to her, things are quieter when she is there. Miss Reid is naturally quiet and she thinks a man of the same temperament would have the same influence. Here and there a woman may be grateful to her for a bit of help, as for instance a clerk in one of the Chicago department stores who recently sought her advice as to whether to accept what the store offered or fight. She had a poor case and Miss Reid advised her to take it. But Miss Reid didn't expect and she hasn't noted any great change in her field due to the advent of a woman arbitrator. The lawyers and the rest become accustomed to her and she is no longer a curiosity.

Meanwhile she goes plodding on her task. "I visit every industry that I can," she said. "There is no telling when I will need to know about the conditions there. I have been down in coal mines a number of times in the last year. I keep reading up on Supreme Court and other decisions. Every case is different."

Men made a hard fight to keep Miss Reid out after she had passed the Civil Service examination for the place at the head of the list. She had been assistant secretary to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers Union, and secretary of the Montana Coal Operators' Association, chief clerk of the Illinois Mining Investigation Commission and also chief clerk of the Illinois Mine Rescue Station Commission. But no woman had ever done this work before, and the industrial commission ordered a new examination.

Then those books that Miss Reid loves stood her in good stead. Through mutual love of books she had come to know well a newspaper man at Illinois' capital, and through one of the press associations he spread the news of the fight on her over the State. Another newspaper man on one of the Springfield papers took up her battle at the capital. The club women of Illinois were aroused, and they made an issue of it. Gov. Frank O. Lowden stepped in and made her appointment sure. When the Industrial Board then tried to talk her out of it, she held her ground. They put her to work the next day. It was a pretty fight. Miss Reid has not forgotten it, and in traveling from city to city, meting out justice to industry's injured, its memory brightens her path.

FREEDOM LEAGUE SEES PACT AS STEP TO INDEPENDENCE

DUBLIN, March 17, (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Wyse Power, presiding at the Mansion House, Dublin, over a meeting of women who favor the treaty, explained that the meeting had been called to give these women a chance to voice their views and to organize in such a way as to help the provisional government in the coming elections.

Mrs. Alice Stopford Green proposed the resolution that Cumann Na Saoirse (The Freedom League, be constituted as an independent body of Irish women pledged to work for the securing and maintaining of Ireland's right, as a sovereign and autonomous state, to determine freely her own government, and that policy be to assist in the return at the forthcoming election of candidates who accepted the treaty as a step toward complete independence.

Two facts stood out clearly in the meeting. One was that the women meant to win the country by reason and not by force, and the second that they accepted the treaty only as a stepping stone to complete independence.

MORAL FILMS SHOWN TO ITALIAN CONVICTS

ROME, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—Some months ago a series of moving picture shows was begun at the big Rome prison, the Regina Coeli, in order to improve the moral outlook of the prisoners. This new use of the cinema has proved so successful that a committee, headed by Dr. Giuseppe Spano, Director-General of Italian prisons and reformatories, and actively supported by Italy's leading criminologist, Enrico Ferri, has been formed in order to supply machines and suitable films to various prisons and reformatories.

There is a certain element of irony in the fact that one of the greatest difficulties which the new committee has to face is the choice of films, as so few are to be found which would encourage honesty and clean living.

SRINAVASA SASTRI TO VISIT CANADA

Object of Trip Is to See Dominion Status of Indian Recognized

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—The Montagu affair has once again focused attention upon the much-discussed question of dominion status; and as the future political destiny of India would now appear to be wrapped up in the term, its exact definition is urgent, though the formulation of such a definition will prove a difficult task for the most experienced imperial constitutionalists.

The position of India in the Commonwealth of Nations is peculiar, however, and is not quite comparable with the other dominions, by some of whom the citizens of the Indian Empire are excluded. In this connection the movements of Srinavasa Sastri are of much interest and importance. Speaking of this Anglo-Indian statesman recently, at a farewell gathering, H. A. L. Fisher, M. P., Minister for Education, said that no Indian in the long annals of Anglo-Indian history had had such richness and variety of experience in international and imperial discussions as Mr. Sastri, and his work in this regard had raised the reputation of Great Britain all over the world.

The new mission which Mr. Sastri has undertaken is to discuss with the governments and parliaments of the dominions of Australia, New Zealand and Canada questions affecting the rights of citizenship of Indians lawfully resident in those countries. He will visit them on the cordial invitation extended to him by the respective prime ministers during the Imperial Conference. At the conference last year it was agreed, with the exception of South Africa, in view of the equal status of India within the Empire, to remove the disabilities under which Indians suffer in the dominions, and it is with the object of seeing that the dominion status of Indians is recognized that Mr. Sastri has undertaken his mission.

The raising of the status of Indians in the dominions is a most practical proof of the promotion of India herself to the dignity of dominion status, and the attitude of the Prime Minister of Canada in regard to the publication of the secret parts of the Conference of 1921 shows a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine of separate nationalities within the orbit of the Empire.

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ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Toronto's Mendelssohn Choir Vividly Impresses New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 5

H. A. FRICKER and the singers of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir came here last night; and having come, they conquered. Today, they went about the city and saw the sights. They changed the classical order of action, in that they conquered first and saw afterward, but the surprise of the method worked well. Now that they have taken the town, they will perhaps hold possession for a good while. As to that point, it is said that they mean to come next year; in fact, that they intend coming regularly every spring.

Mr. Fricker and the Toronto Choir do not signify precisely the same thing that Dr. Vogt and the Toronto Choir before the war did. They mean something just as good, however. For if Mr. Fricker has a different style of conducting from Dr. Vogt—a less entrancing style, say—he has nevertheless a masterful style; and he is equally at home in choral works in small and large forms. He is a conductor to whom audiences must return season after season with pleasure. He is remarkable for the clearness with which he reveals his thoughts when directing a piece of music, and at the same time for the tact with which he subordinates himself when standing upon the conductor's platform. He manages, in fine, to make his message as an interpreter powerfully felt, without calling attention to himself as the man swinging the baton and guiding the singers and players.

How They Conquered

The men and women of the choir assembled on the platform of Carnegie Hall last evening in the face of a very small audience. They ought to have been welcomed by a large one, and undoubtedly would have been, had they heralded their arrival in the city in the usual way of traveling show folk. They might have had a larger welcome, too, had they planned almost any kind of program but the kind they did plan—one of unaccompanied choral pieces, interspersed with piano solos and baritone solos. Had their assisting artists, Ernest Seitz, pianist, and John Barclay, baritone, been ever so well known, they could hardly expect to call out a big house with their help. The special, rather than the miscellaneous, program is the sort that New York audiences have long preferred.

But if the first night's audience was small, the triumph of the choir was none the less decisive. Indeed, such singing as the Mendelssohnians did in Geoffrey O'Hara's new version of "The Star Spangled Banner," with which they opened the concert, would have sent fame of them creeping, running, racing and pell-melling about the city, had there been but a dozen people there to hear them. This version of the American national anthem, written by a man of Canadian birth and a song leader of United States Army experience, and produced by a company of Dominion choristers, solves certain of the problems of a most difficult tune. Then, too, it adds a couple of picturesque effects and a harmonic climax that must strike listeners everywhere favorably. The piece is for festival, not for popular use, but it is extraordinary impressive in performance.

Vaughan Williams' "Sea Symphony"

Two concerts the visitors gave, the first on Tuesday night without accompanying instruments, and the second tonight with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra assisting. The chief work on the program tonight was "A Sea Symphony," for soprano and baritone solos, chorus and orchestra; text from the poetry of Walt Whitman, music by Vaughan Williams. The soloists were Mme. Florence Hinkle, soprano; and John Barclay, baritone. The work was magnificently presented, with generally good balance between vocal and instrumental sonorities, and with admirable interpretation of the various movements. The "Sea Symphony" is unquestionably a great modern example of the binding of voices and instruments into unity of expression. It joins the cantata and the symphony forms into an independent and organic structure. It is strong, convincing, beautiful; an indisputable success architecturally. The only thing to be noted on the unfavorable side is a certain monotony of sentiment, which is, no doubt, somewhat chargeable to the words. The four movements all sound much alike. In them, the composer harps on the note of cheerfulness with a persistency that makes the hearer believe he is either forcing matters, or that he knows how to do only one thing. W. P. T.

Boston's Orchestra Presents a Noteworthy Program

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its twenty-first concert of the season yesterday afternoon. The program was as follows:

Sibelius—Symphony No. 5 in E flat major op. 82.

Liszt—"Dance of Death" for piano and orchestra.

Bach—Fifth Brandenburg Concerto for piano, flute and violin.

Hue—"Titania" Symphonic Suite for orchestra.

Alexander Siloti was the pianist, and the flute and violin solo parts in the Bach Concerto were played by Georges Laurent and Richard Burgin respectively.

No program of the season, and few of those past, have equaled that of yesterday either in the novelty and interest of the music or in the quality of the playing of both soloists and orchestra. Sibelius' Symphony and Hue's Suite were played for the first time in Boston, the pieces by Liszt and Bach were unusual and Mr. Siloti, the pianist, has not been heard here for many years.

Not only were the compositions played novel and unusual; they were also of absorbing musical interest, which cannot always be said for works long neglected or previously unheard. Sibelius' Symphony has caused much comment in the cities in which it has been given. When a composition is able to arouse such widely differing opinions as has this symphony it is at least a sign that the work is strong and virile. The strength of character, the originality of thought and utterance noticeable to greater or less degree in this composer's other works in the symphonic form are here more vividly brought out than ever. He seems to have found a musical speech thoroughly in conformity with his thought, and harsh and unsympathetic as it may seem to some, all must admit its sincerity and its power to express aptly the composer's moods. The simplicity of the thematic material employed in this symphony is striking. There is practically no development in the old-fashioned sense of the word. The influence of German musical thought, occasionally to be observed in the earlier symphonies, is here entirely absent. The composer evidently cared little for producing music which would charm by beauty of sound alone, for there are pages which barely escape downright ugliness. Yet there are impressive moments, as the opening of the andante, moments in which the imagination is stirred to complete the composer's thought, to fill in the outline barely indicated by a few telling strokes. Such music escapes analysis, yet, like it or not, its power cannot be denied.

Liszt, even at the present day hardly receiving due acknowledgment as a composer and usually represented on orchestral programs by his least significant compositions, was revealed yesterday in the full glory of his genius. No composer of recent times and few of his contemporaries could equal in imaginative power, in felicity of expression, in true romantic feeling this "Dance of Death." The reason why so powerful and effective a composition appears so rarely on programs is not hard to find. The pianists capable of giving it an adequate interpretation are few and far between. Of these few, and it must be confessed that among those of the present day no other name readily suggests itself, Mr. Siloti is undoubtedly the most capable. The piece, not of unusual technical difficulty, requires on the part of the pianist a creative imagination equal to that of the composer himself. Otherwise this grotesque parody, this satirical play upon the "Dies Irae" would degenerate into sacrilegious buffonery. Not so under Mr. Siloti's hands. To speak in detail of so perfect a conception so perfectly realized is impossible.

In Bach's Concerto, than which no greater contrast to Liszt's horrible realism could have been offered, the pianist displayed a no less beautiful and remarkable side of his art. Again it is impossible to give details of an interpretation in which every detail was so beautifully worked out. Mr. Siloti's beauty and variety of tone, the clarity of his passage work, the immense technical resources of which he is master—all these may, of course, be mentioned, but all this, unusual as it is, is lost sight of in the force of his musical feeling, in his ability to recreate the composer's thought, that gift of the supreme artist.

Hue's Suite is agreeable music, well orchestrated, somewhat reminiscent of Massenet, although this is not by way of reproach. Coming after the more stirring music of the earlier numbers it may, perhaps, have lost somewhat of its full effect. It arouses no particular emotions, it has little distinction other than that of being well and skillfully written. Such is the music of many composers, content to follow well beaten paths, content day after day and year after year to avoid giving offense or to excite bitter argument by attempting to create an individual musical speech for themselves. Musical progress owes them little, yet they serve to charm and sooth after the more arduous task of listening to their more adventurous brethren. S. M.

Mr. Oberhoffer Resigns From Minneapolis Orchestra

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 8 (Special)—Emil Oberhoffer, director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra for 19 years, today announced he had severed his connection with that organization.

The Orchestral Association recently granted Mr. Oberhoffer a month's leave of absence, and he announced he would spend the year traveling in Europe, but that he would return to Minneapolis.

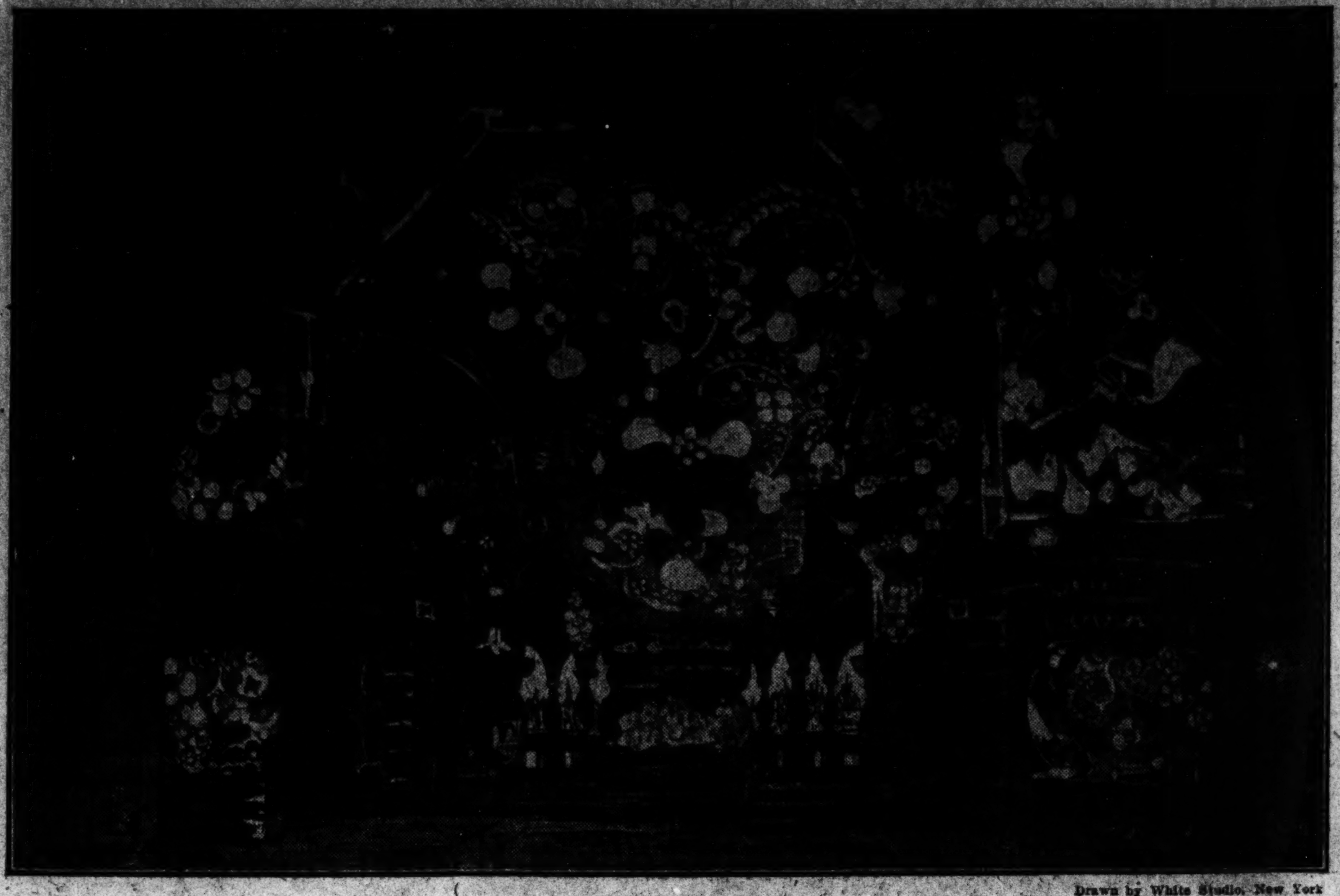
POLITICAL RADIO SPEECHES BANNED

Naval Radio Stations Closed to Non-Official Messages

WASHINGTON, April 6 — Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, announced today that he has ordered naval radio stations closed to public use for broadcasting speeches, lectures or any other form of non-official communication, excepting musical programs to be picked up by radio telephone.

Issuance of the order followed investigation by the department into the use of the naval radio service by members of Congress in addressing their constituents on political subjects. Democratic members of Congress declared use of the Government radio had been granted only to Republicans and the matter was the subject of considerable discussion at the Capitol.

Mr. Deby in announcing the order said it was temporary and designed to stop all use by private individuals of the naval radio broadcasting facilities until a definite policy had been worked out by the Goverment to handle this business.



Drawn by White Studio, New York

Setting for Act II of "The Snow Maiden," the Palace Scene

"LIKE orchestral melodies," said Boris Anisfeld, the Russian scenic artist, now residing in New York, "figures in a stage picture must be distinct from one another, and at the same time they must combine satisfactorily and give singleness of effect. Or, to keep the musical comparison, they must make harmony."

He was talking with a New York representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who called on him to ask what ideas underlay the settings he prepared this season for Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Snow Maiden" and Prokofieff's "Love for the Three Oranges" and those he designed in former seasons for other operas.

"Figures in a theatrical picture," he went on to observe, "are more difficult of management, I find, than those in a picture on canvas. They move this way and that; whereas figures in a painting, once placed, are there to stay. And then, the costumed personages of opera must, in spite of their shiftings of position, always go well together in color. You may tell me that I dress my performers in tints so strong that if you saw them on the street you would not be pleased. Nevertheless, when you see them grouped and in action on the stage, wearing the bright shades which I prescribe, I am sure you feel that I have secured all the blend and unity you could desire.

Much Time Consumed

"How long do I take to prepare a production? As a rule a good long time. I began my sketches for 'The Snow Maiden' last May, and was occupied on them for two months. Labor on the settings in the Metropolitan studios continued for five months, and the task was finished only on the morning of the first performance."

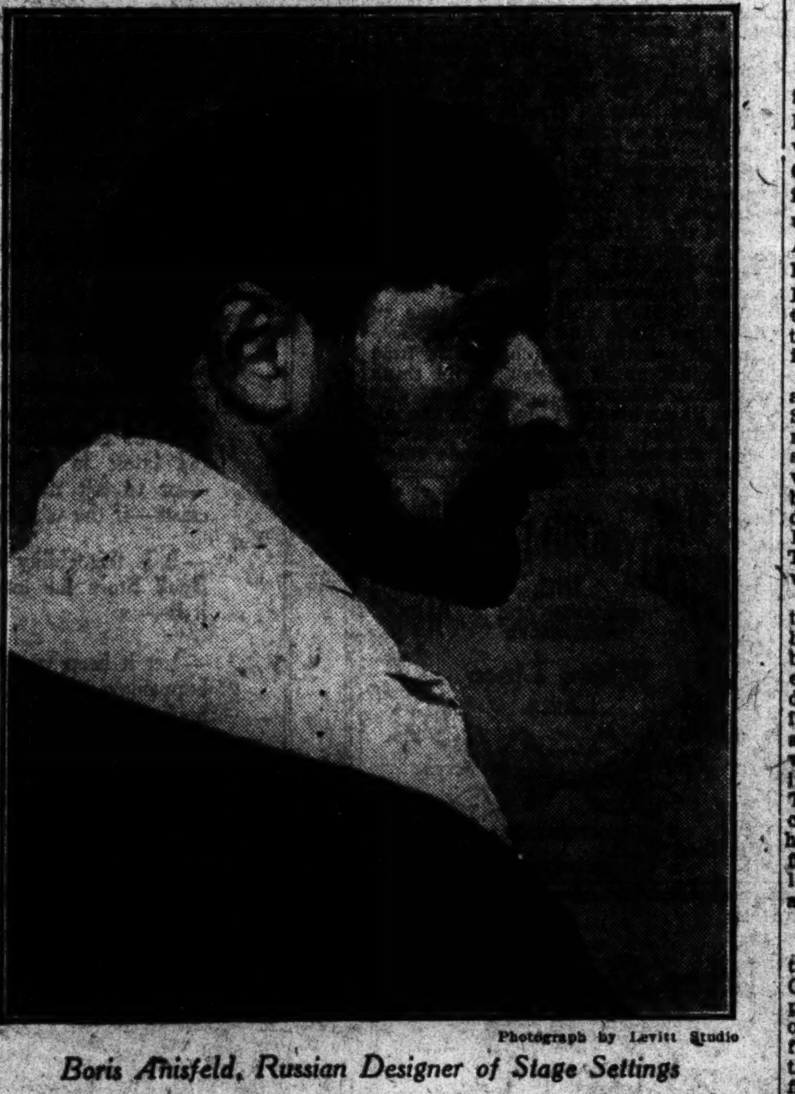
Asked by his interviewer for an autobiographical word or two, Mr. Anisfeld said that he was a native of Bieltsy, in Bessarabia, where he spent most of his early years. "As a boy," he narrated, "I did a great deal of drawing, but I was 16 years old before I determined to devote myself to serious study. My father sent me to the Odessa School of Art. Five years later, in 1901, I left Odessa for the Imperial Academy of Arts in Petrograd, where I tried my hand at landscape, figure-drawing, portrait painting and decorative composition in crayon, oil, tempera, water color and pastel. I attracted the notice of Igor Grabar, the leading Russian exponent of impressionism. He brought me to the attention of Sergei Diaghileff, who selected some of my pictures for exhibition in Petrograd. That was in 1905. The next year I exhibited in Paris; and while my landscapes were being favorably noticed there, some stage decorations which I made for a play of Von Hofmannsthal won favor in Petrograd. Since then I have painted many stage settings; and while doing them, I have found time also for numerous canvases."

Settings for Five Operas

Mr. Anisfeld noted that in the four years he has been in the United States he has designed the settings and costumes for five operas: "La Reine Fiamette," "The Blue Bird," "Mefistofele," and "The Snow Maiden," for the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York; and "Love for the Three Oranges" for the Chicago Opera Company.

Commenting a little further, "When I make a production," said he, "I try to visualize the life, in color and dress, of the time, and then I permit my imagination to play freely. In 'Mefistofele,' I had to call into existence an early German period, and I had additional responsibilities in the Walpurgis Night episode and in the Greek scenes. In 'The Snow Maiden' I had the problem of treating an ancient Russian period in terms of fantasy. Let me remind you that I have a fondness for designing the properties of a piece no less than the scenery and the costumes, that every detail may be accurate. In 'The Three Oranges' I had to provide two entirely separate sets of scenery, costumes and properties, the prologue being in the tenth century and the play that follows in a primitive Italian period."

By way of indicating that his interest in scenic design has not unsettled his position as a painter, but rather has strengthened it, he remarked that eight of his original sketches for "Love for the Three Oranges," lately exhibited at the Arts Club of Chicago, have been purchased by the Chicago Art Institute. He added that he was getting ready to hold an exhibition in New York next fall, at which he would show pictures of various kinds, including portraits and landscapes.



Photograph by Levitt Studio

Boris Anisfeld, Russian Designer of Stage Settings

CANADA TO INCREASE FISHING INDUSTRY

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8—The fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces of Canada will be conducted on a greater scale this season than in any year since the war, according to reports reaching here from fishing centers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Many of the deep sea fishermen of Nova Scotia already are on the banks, and the number going to the spring fishing is considerably greater than in the last three years. Preparations going on among the shore fishermen indicate a revival of activity in that branch of the industry on a large scale.

Last year the production of fish was well below normal, with the result that at the present time neither Canada nor Newfoundland has any considerable stock of fish on hand.

GRAND JURY ACCUSES GOVERNOR REILY

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 7 (By The Associated Press)—E. Mont Reily, Governor of Porto Rico, Auditor Kessinger, and Governor Reily's private secretary, Harwood Hull, are charged in a grand jury presentment with misuse of public funds for private purposes. Four different counts against the men.

The presentment expresses the belief of the grand jury that if present conditions had continued and the investigation been delayed one year the public treasury would have suffered considerable loss.

The district attorney is directed by the grand jury to prepare indictments and proceed against Governor Reily and the others on the basis of evidence and testimony obtained by it and delivered to the district attorney for the purposes of prosecution.

Rare Silver Plate On Sale in New York

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special)—An important sale of early American, English, Irish and Continental silver was held Thursday at the Anderson Galleries. This collection, which was imported by a connoisseur, is made up of items formerly owned by Lord Ashbrook, Castle Durrow, Kilkenny; Lord Ashdown, Galway; Earl of Mayo, Palmerstown; Lord Lermoy, Rockbarton Castle, Galway, all in Ireland and the Countess of Limerick, Bexley, Kent, in England.

Some of the silver plate is of great age and beauty of design. A rare old Sheffield sugar basket, dated 1780, is made in the shape of a helmet with swinging handles. The body is chased with swans, dog and fish, on a round base. Two old Sheffield fish slices, also dated 1780, have handles made from Irish bog oak, carved in shamrocks. The blades are pierced and ornamented with fish and flowers.

From the Lord Ashbrook collection came a silver and ivory powder box made in Paris about 1800. The box is round in shape and beautifully embossed with cupids and birds, floral decoration and the top is carved in ivory with representations of Napoleon and Josephine. And old French silver vase and cover, said to have been made in Paris about 1720, deserves attention. This beautiful piece of silver is finely chased with a floral design, men on horseback and figures holding fruit and flowers. On the top it is also embellished in the same manner with fruit and a cupid standing on a pedestal.

Chippendale Designs

An early George III silver card tray, made in London in 1767, is of Chippendale design with fluted edge, plain center, claw and ball feet. An old Georgian silver teapot is beautifully shaped of "strapped" design and the body chased with seashells. A figure of a Chinese sits on the lid. It is from the Ardilaun collection and was made in England in 1810.

Among the cameos and miniatures was a gold and enamel brooch pendant, representing the Empress Josephine, set in diamonds, rubies and emeralds, with a pear-shaped pearl drop. This brooch is said to have been a gift from Napoleon to his consort. Another interesting item was a bracelet formed of eight miniatures linked together and mounted in gold. The miniatures, which are painted on ivory, represent King Charles I, Queen Anne, Napoleon, Wellington, Louis XIV, George III, Nelson and Shakespeare. They were painted by Adam Buck, London, about 1800.

A rare set of four Georgia silver sauce boats was particularly worthy. The body of each piece is richly chased in ivory and embossed with panels on each side. An eagle standing on an elephant is chased in the panels, in the Raphael manner. On the base are other subjects such as lambs and flowers similarly chased. This exceptionally fine specimen of silverware was made in London by the celebrated silversmith, Edward Fennell, in 1780.

Oriental Art Books

A collection of books on Chinese, Japanese and Indian art is on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries. Included in it are Japanese prints, colored plates and standard sets in fine bindings. Among the important Oriental books are, "A Catalog of Japanese and Chinese Woodcuts" which are preserved in the sub-department of Oriental prints and drawings in the British Museum. This interesting volume is profusely illustrated on China paper. A companion volume containing Japanese prints exclusively is also listed.

Architectural as well as art value is embodied in a series of prints of Indian architecture, sculpture, painting, handiwork, etc., collected by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy in the periodical entitled "The Indian Craftsman," London, 1909. Another portion discusses "Rajput Painting," being an account of Hindu art from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Two other books on Indian industrial art entitled—"Damascening on Steel or Iron, as practiced in India" and Indian Jewelry," are profusely illustrated.

SILVER SERVICE TO BE RETURNED

CONCORD, N. H., April 8—The Secretary of State yesterday forwarded to the Navy Department the request of the Governor and Council for the return of the battleship New Hampshire silver service.

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"Strife" Acted at Pasadena Playhouse

PASADENA, Cal., March 31 (Special)—It is rather a significant thing that the first Pacific Coast production of John Galsworthy's "Strife" should be made on the eve of the big coal strike in the Central States. To the Pasadena Community Players goes the credit for reviving this strong drama which presents the issues that separate Labor and Capital in an unprejudiced manner.

In fact, so momentous was this amateur presentation of "Strife" regarded that one Los Angeles newspaper reviewed the opening performance on its front page. The Pasadena Board of Labor, representing the 17 local unions, indorsed the production wherefore the première was called Labor Temple Night and the wage-earners mustered a capacity audience.

Though grim and drab, "Strife" is a gripping human play and the Pasadena non-professionals measured up to its strong requirements satisfactorily. As Gilmer Brown, the director, observed: "Only the finest professional players can do it, as at the New Theater in New York a decade ago; or such an intelligent group as we have at our command. The players must actually feel the strife that Galsworthy depicts."

"Strife" is the story of defeat for two selfish men—John Anthony, who represents vested interests, and David Roberts, an irreconcilable Labor leader. As played by Robert Lootbourrow and Wendell Wilson respectively, these men were shown as foes worthy of each other's steel. In the end both are deserted by their followers for a compromise, in which such contests usually end. The irony of Galsworthy is unmistakable.

Nothing more intense has ever been shown on the Community Playhouse stage than the clash of the mob, at the end of the second act. It wasn't acting, but reality, more like such scenes are usually done in the films than on the stage. The emotional element ran high and won the most sustained applause that has been heard in the playhouse.

While "Strife" is primarily a man's play and there is little opportunity for women, Mrs. Arthur Farwell as Annie Roberts, and [illegible] Duvel Dalzell, as Madge Thomas made their parts stand out during the brief time they were before the audience.

Chicago Etching Show

At the Chicago Art Institute an exhibition of the work of contemporary British etchers will be open to the public in the Print Room during the month of April. William Strang is represented by five etchings, including his famous portraits of Thomas Hardy and George Bernard Shaw. Strang was a tireless experimentalist in the technique of etching. He invented a graver with a sharp hook so that it could be drawn downward instead of being pushed away from the artist. The ease and facility which this afforded made it possible for him to complete a portrait in a few hours. This method was used on the portrait of Thomas Hardy, which is on a large plate and is one of his best. Walter Sickert, who, years ago, was a friend and associate of Whistler's and worked with him, is represented by two beautiful prints. Two scenes from France are by William Lee Hankey, and are typical of his favorite studies of peasant life. There are also two prints by Frank Brangwyn, of especial interest because of Mr. Brangwyn's fame as an artist in oil. Ernest Stephen Lumsden exhibits three etchings.

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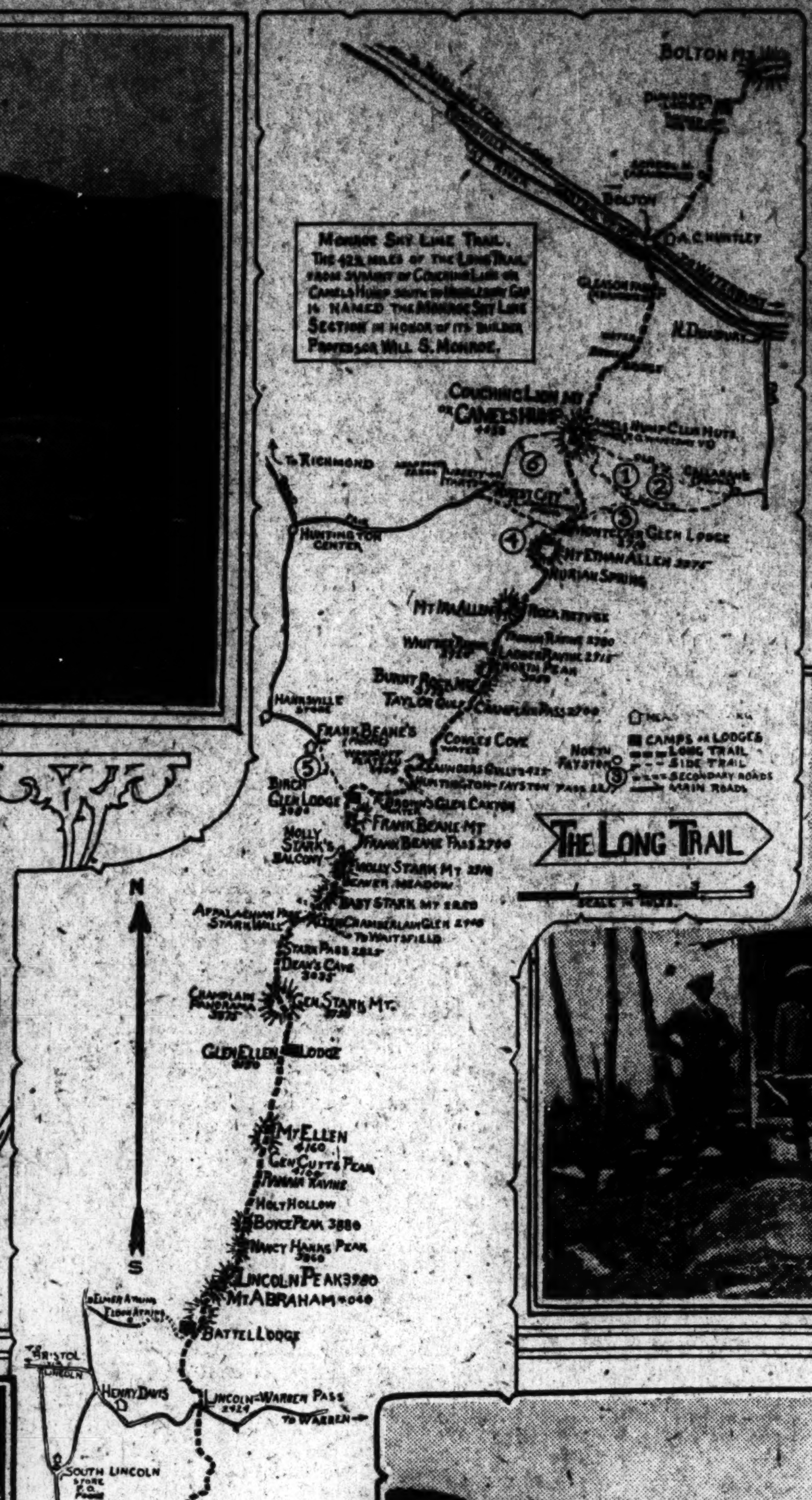
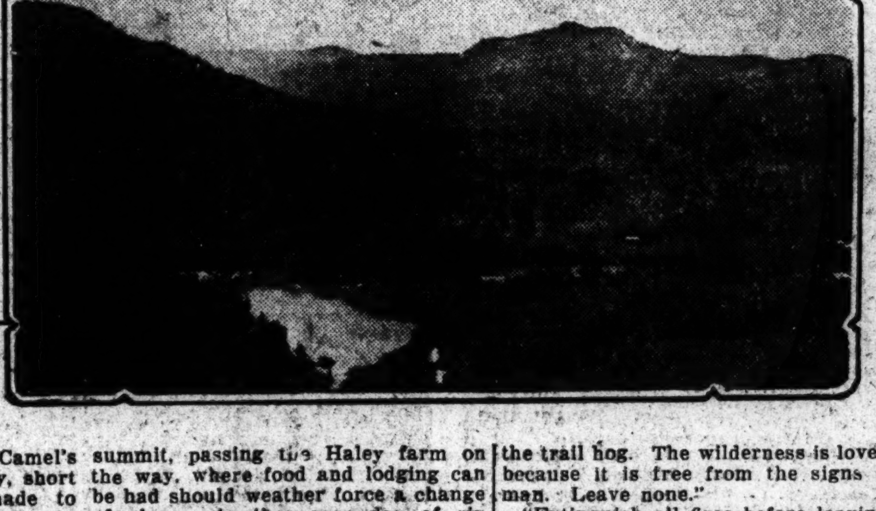
Footing It Over the Long Trail Across the Green Mountain Skyline in Vermont





UPPER LEFT—*Scene of a Two Days' Tramp Out of Rutland Over the Summits of Killington, the Second Highest in the Green Mountains, and of Pico, the Middle Reach of Vermont's Long Trail*

CENTER—*Route for an Eight Days' Tramp, One Day Short of Mt. Mansfield*

UPPER RIGHT—*Where the Long Trail Passes Through the Primeval Spruce Along the Shores of Buffum Pond Near the Green Mountain Club's Camp Griffith, a Tarrying Station on the Route from Equinox Mountain to Killington*

LEFT CENTER—*At Taft Lodge, High on the North Shoulder of Mt. Mansfield, the Tramper Finds the Green Mountain Club Holding Open House*

RIGHT CENTER—*Tentage Is a Useless Incumbrance to the Tramper on the Long Trail. Days' Marches May Be Planned so as to Bring Up at One of These Camps at Nightfall*

LOWER LEFT—*Without This Tower the Superb View From the Forested Summit of Bolton Mountain, Over Which the Long Trail Passes, Would Be Wholly Lost*

LOWER RIGHT—*Where Couching Lion Mountain (Camel's Hump) Rises Above the Winooski Valley. A Popular Point of Attack for Visitors to the Long Trail Who Arrive by Railroad From the East*

By ALLEN CHAMBERLAIN

IN Vermont they have two unmistakable signs of spring. One is the appearance of the sap pails on the maple trees, the other is the annual meeting of the trustees of the Green Mountain Club. They appear almost simultaneously, and before the snows of winter have shown much more than a mere tendency to melt. Both are joyful signs to many who live even beyond the borders of that State, for who does not at times think longingly of cakes and maple sirup, and where is there a woods tramper who at this season is not dreaming plans for the summer's hikes? Although maple trees elsewhere yield sap, this forest sweetening has long been recognized as a synonym for Vermont. This distinction it has lately had to share with the Long Trail of the Green Mountain Club, for, although there are many famous trails in other states, there is but one Long Trail.

New England's highland regions have come to be widely celebrated as a tramper's paradise. They began cutting trails in the White Mountains more than a century ago, and for more than 40 years the Appalachian Mountain Club and other agencies have been progressively and comprehensively developing the walking possibilities of the region. It is only within the last dozen years, however, that Vermont has come to figure on the walking map.

When James P. Taylor of Burlington conceived the idea that the three-hundred-odd-miles-long forested backbone of that State might be made an attractive feature for Vermonters and their visitors through the simple expedient of a footway along its crest, its inspirational quality was promptly recognized and the Green Mountain Club was born. It was a big task, but the club soon demonstrated that it was composed of practical enthusiasts. It cost them time and money and brawn, mostly their own, but they have built the trail, 211.4 miles of it, to be exact, from the Massachusetts border to a point a whole day's march north of Mt. Mansfield. Another 30 miles, or a trifle more, will carry it to Jay Peak and the Canadian line close to Lake Memphremagog.

No Graded Path

No one should approach the Green Mountain Long Trail expecting to find it a graded cinder path. No one should undertake to tramp it in any part who is not fit. The mere fact that one is inexperienced in woods lore need not, however, discourage an ambition to try a trip of a few days, or of a week or two along it. Last season a deal of labor was devoted to a clear marking of some of its less frequented reaches, signs at all doubtful corners, and painted blazes on rocks and trees along the way being made sufficiently numerous to lead the town-bred ones safely through the mysteries of the woods. Trail-side hotels need not be expected except on Mt. Mansfield.

If anyone with the time and energy requisite for the feat is ambitious to travel the trail from end to end, it must be with the expectation of camping out on the majority of nights. Within a few years this will be possible without the necessity of packing tentage, for the club is building a series of tight and tidy cabins, a short day's march apart, where all wayfarers are welcome without price. Already there are six or eight such shelters, and the trustees have now voted to erect five more this summer. On Mansfield and on Couching Lion (Camel's Hump) there are cabins with keepers where bed and board may be had for a moderate charge, and before the coming season is far advanced they plan to offer similar service at the summit of Killington, and at the Lake Griffith camp near Mt. Tabor farther south.

The Club's Guidebook

Before setting forth to perform such a stunt as that of tramping the trail from Massachusetts to Mt. Mansfield and beyond, it would be well to consult the concise little guidebook issued by the club, to be had for 50 cents and postage by addressing the Green Mountain Club, Rutland, Vt., or the Appalachian Mountain Club, in Boston. From its text and maps it will be readily seen that the through trip of 211 miles would require from three to four weeks of steady walking for the average pack-laden tramper. A conning of those pages will also show that a thoroughly enjoyable trip may be planned for a shorter period and distance without sacrificing anything in enjoyment.

At several points along the course, it is possible to break in upon the trail, either by railroad or by motorbus lines. At the extreme northern end the Mt. Mansfield section of the trail affords a three days' tramp between the two valleys through which the railroads cross the range. Three days' walk farther south the railroad on the western flank of the mountains is easily reached at Bristol; or in another two days the train can be picked up at Middlebury, by taking the motor stage out from Breadloaf. Yet another stretch of three days afoot will bring one to Sherburne Pass, across which a motor stage runs twice a day between White River Junction and Rutland. This point in turn is two days march short of East Clarendon station, not far below Rutland, and on the railroad line through the hills to Bellows Falls. Two more days will take one to Manchester at Equinox Mountain, which is three days' journey by trail from Bennington and the Massachusetts line.

Any one of these stages, or combinations of two or three, will provide the making of a memorable trip. For an autumn walk nothing could be finer than the stretch through the old hardwoods of the southernmost sections as far north as Manchester or Rutland, for nature's coloring is then and there at its best. For average summer trips the higher country from Killington north is popular, the trail ranging the ridges and summits up to 3000 and 4500 feet above sea, with only occasional drops into gaps and passes which are themselves at elevations of from 1000 to 2500 feet. It is even possible to select short sections over which it is possible to travel for from three days to a week entirely free of a camp pack, lodging at farmhouses and at cabins kept by the club. In this way one may start in at Bristol, pass a night there at the hotel or at the Davis farm, a little nearer to the trail, follow the Monroe Skyline over the crest of the Lincoln and Stark mountains, a long but spectacular day, to the Beane farm near Hanksville for the second night. Another day, also on Professor Monroe's justly celebrated Skyline Trail—a less strenuous day, however—will lead over Ethan Allen mountain and up to the summit of Couching Lion for a night at the huts of the Camel's Hump Club. On the third day, short and easy, the descent is made to the Winooski valley for a night in Huntley's farm. Bolton mountain, with its fine view from the Club's steel tower, that lifts one 10 feet above the forest crown, is crossed on the fourth day to Nebraska Notch with quarters at the Lake Mansfield Trout Club, the latter an experience in itself. The morning of the fifth day will give sufficient time to reach the summit of Mt. Mansfield at a leisurely gait, where there is a hotel and also a hospitable log cabin maintained by the Green Mountain Club. A sixth day may be profitably and enjoyably spent in descending into Smuggler's Notch, from which one may walk out, by trail and road, six miles to the Boston & Maine R. R. at Jeffersonville, or take the motor stage south six miles to Stowe, where the trolley connects with the Central Vermont Railway at Waterbury.

Short Pack-Free Trips

A shorter pack-free trip will be possible in the Killington section if the club carries out its plan to build a cabin in Sherburne Pass, on the bus line from White River Junction to Rutland. After a night in Rutland a beginning can be made at East Clarendon, seven miles out on the railroad. From there it is 10 miles to the club's camps near Killington summit, passing the Haley farm on the way, where food and lodging can be had should weather force a change of plans. Another easy day of six miles along the ridge and over Pico Peak to Sherburne Pass ends the possibilities in that section without indulging in a camping trip. Even before the club builds its cabin in the pass it would probably be possible to make the passage of Pico from Killington in time to intercept the bus on one of its trips across the mountains either east or west.

In addition to the maps and systematic route cards, the guide book of the club undertakes to coach the novice with helpful hints as to those simple items of personal equipment that are requisite for a voyage over the heights. There are also sage words of advice about the need of observing extreme care in the use of fire—words that some old-timers even need to heed. A provision list, based on the needs of two men for a fortnight of camping on the trail, is another of the practical contributions of this handy little volume. But the gem of all the chapters is that which deals with the etiquette of the trail. Would that it might be posted conspicuously at every roadside lunching and camping spot throughout the land, in the hope that the thoughtless ones may be warned in time, before every choice nook and cranny has been spoiled.

Why not then repeat a few passages, that all who run or ride or walk may read and pass along this wholesome decalogue? "Burn or bury all refuse. Tin cans should be burned out in the fire and stamped flat, then they cannot smell bad, nor hold water to breed mosquitoes. Food that is left around will smell badly and attract flies and four-footed pests. Eggshells and paper on the trail are sure signs of the trail hog. The wilderness is lovely because it is free from the signs of man. Leave none."

"Extinguish all fires before leaving, even in stoves. It is good manners to leave the stove all laid for a new fire, so the new occupant of the camp merely needs to touch a match to it. You will appreciate it when you find this. Remember the next man. Be careful of lunch fires. Never build one against a log, nor in leaves (brush a four-foot circle clear first), nor on humus, for the very ground will burn in the woods when dry. Do not waste wood by building bonfires. Others are coming and will need wood near at hand. Do not deface trees, especially white birch. You would not want your own front yard despoiled. Do not deface camps. You do not care to see your guests names written on your parlor walls.' "

Trail Hogs and Hedgehogs

"Leave all dishes in camp clean when you go. You may not find them that way for we still have some trail hogs, also some hedgehogs. Both are pests to whom no mercy should be shown. The law forbids the killing of trail hogs, but encourages us to slay hedgehogs, which do great damage to trees."

"Carefully avoid pollution of water. Do not wash your dishes in the next man's drinking water. The old-timer is neat and the greenhorn messy. Be an old-timer. Keep camp neat and leave it neat. And the last and greatest law is: Show hospitality. If you are in camp and another party comes in late, help them, and make room for them cheerfully. Probably they hated to see you there. Make them glad they found you."

If you have never experienced the hospitality of Vermont try it along the approaches to and on the Long Trail. It may be homespun, but it is genuine and generous.

Poets Become Councilors of East Side Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 31

A GROUP of poets banded together not for literary pursuits but for social service, an "Unbound Anthology" of poems endowed by women's organizations from all over the country, a printing press installed in one of the oldest houses in New England; these are the agencies by which it is hoped to construct in New York City a Poet's House for Community Service, with a little theater, club rooms, arts and crafts classes, books, pictures, music, sunshine, a dramatic school and opportunity to paint, to model, to dance, to play, to sing.

The movement received its incentive at Christodora House, one of the neighborhood settlements on New York's East Side. Several well-known poets, both men and women, were asked to read from their own writings to the children at the settlement. So responsive, so appreciative were the children that some of the poets living in or near New York were persuaded to become club councilors.

Ceremony Is Impressive

Very impressive have been the ceremonies with which the councilors have taken over their duties. When Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Marks) accepted the responsibility for a club of girls she stood behind a gleaming red candle and recited a bit of her own verse,

> I know whatever life may be
> It was all life that lighted me
> This little flame whereby I see.
>
> Then by all life that still doth pour
> On star and glowworm reckoned for
> I lived—I live—forever more.

As she finished, a young girl representing the club lifted a candle to the lighted one and, as it caught from the flame, she said,

> From your own fire so clear, so bright,
> Help us, dear friend, to light our light,
> And when it lifts its lovely flame
> Let every spirit do the same.

The poets who are too far away to meet often with their clubs send letters, books and magazines, while those who live in New York City lead studies of pageantry, poetry and masques. All of which has resulted in a sort of poetic revival in the neighborhood. The children seek poetry books at the public library and they are developing an appreciation and a love for good literature which is gratifying to the writers.

Anthology Is Planned

At present the activities of the Poets' Guild are confined to Christodora House, but the desire to extend the work and to found a real poets' social service house has led to the plan of the "Unbound Anthology."

Only the published works of recognized poets are accepted for the Anthology and in each instance the publisher and the writer waive their rights to royalties. The poems are printed on single sheets of paper and are sold at such small cost that they are available for children in other settlements, for schools and colleges, and for lovers of verse who like to make and bind their own collections. In this way the guild hopes to serve another purpose, that of helping to develop a poetry-loving generation.

Each poem is "endowed," which means that a club or organization has paid for the publication of 1000 copies, which then become the property of the guild. Each copy of the poem bears on the back the name of the giver. The Alumnæ Association of Christodora House has endowed a poem by its councilor, Edwin Markham. The Americanization Committee of the New York Y. W. C. A. endowed the poem, "Sagamore," by Corinne Roosevelt Robinson. The Smith College Alumnæ presented the guild with a poem by the president of the guild, Miss Anna Hempstead Branch, entitled, "My Mother's Word." The Connecticut College through its various departments has endowed a series of poems which are compiled in a specially designed portfolio, and there are two other special series, one known as the New London collection, for its founders, residents of New London, Conn., and one known as the Valentine Series.

"Endowed" Poems

At the present time the members of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs of the first district, which includes New York City, are giving another series, among the clubs which have endowed poems being the Vivisection Investigation League, Southland, Eclectic, Life as a Fine Art, Clio, the Natural History Club, Bronx Women's Club, the City Federation of Women's Clubs, the New York City Colony of the National Society of New England Women, Daughters of Pennsylvania, Sorosis, Le Lyceum, Woman's Press Club, and Daughters of Ohio.

Much interest surrounds the place where the poems are printed, one of the oldest houses in this country, located at New London, Conn. The house itself, which draws many visitors, is the old home of the Hempstead family and is now occupied by Miss Anna Hempstead Branch, president of the Poets' Guild. Here has been established the press on which are printed poems by many early New England writers, as well as poets of today.

After the THEATRE
make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory
A1 SAUCE

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When you think of shoes for your children you should naturally think of Coward Shoes. Many parents do because Coward Children's Shoes are so well and so favorably known.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS DISPLAY IRREGULARITY IN TODAY'S SESSION

Various Bond Issues Are Strong, Some Reaching New High Level for Year

The desire to take profits over the week-end caused temporary reactions of 1 to 4 points among motors, steels, equipments, and oils in the early stages of today's brief New York stock market session. The issues most affected were Studebaker, Chandler, Crucible, General Electric, Mexican Petroleum, and Electric Storage Battery.

Industrials Gain

Selling of these stocks was offset by renewed buying of Bethlehem, Midvale, Republic and the Gulf States Steels at gains of 1 to 2 points. Mexican and Pan-American Petroleums and Standard Oil of New Jersey also strengthened with Atlantic Gulf and Allied Chemical.

Higher prices ruled among such rails as Reading, Baltimore & Ohio and Missouri Pacific, common and preferred. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Bonds Are Strong

Liberty second 4s and second and fourth 4¼s established still higher prices for the year in today's bond market.

Foreign government issues continued to strengthen, the various United Kingdoms gaining large fractions. Mexican 4s rose ½ point and the large 5s 1¼ points. The new Tzechq-Slovakian 8s gained 1 point.

Features of the railway list included St. Paul convertible 4s and refunding 4½s St. Louis & San Francisco adjustment 6s and incomes and Great Northern-Northern Pacific joint 6½s, all gaining fractions to one point. Denver & Rio Grande 4s declined 1⅜.

WHEAT PRICES RISE AFTER OPENING OFF

CHICAGO, April 8—The government crop report issued late yesterday placed a slightly bearish construction on the market here today and caused wheat prices to open lower.

After starting ⅛ to ⅞c lower, with May at $1.30 to 1.30½ and July at $1.18⅞ to 1.19, prices soon took an upward turn.

Corn and oats were dull but about steady, with a light trade. After starting unchanged to ¼ cent lower, with July 62 to 62⅛, corn recorded slight general recoveries, with wheat.

Oats started ⅛ cent off, to ⅜ cents higher, July 39¾, and advanced all around with other cereals.

Provisions were somewhat firmer.

DIVIDENDS

Fisher Body Corporation, usual quarterly of $2.50 a share on the common and of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

Union Oil Company of California, usual extra of $1 a share, in addition to the regular quarterly of $2 a share, both payable April 28 to stock of record April 10.

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company and the Western States Gas & Electric Company have declared their regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent a share on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Northern States Power Company, quarterly of 2 per cent a share on common, payable May 1 to stock of record March 31.

Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, usual semi-annual of $3 a share on both common and preferred, payable May 15.

Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, usual quarterly of 1 per cent on common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 24.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
May	17.78	17.90	17.67	17.90	17.78
July	17.28	17.42	17.22	17.40	17.28
October	17.03	17.25	17.01	17.21	17.09
December	16.96	17.22	16.96	17.21	17.06
January	16.93	17.15	16.90	17.15	16.95

Spots 18.05, up 10 points.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	Open'g	High	Low	Close
May	16.64	16.75	16.59	16.75
July	16.62	16.75	16.60	16.74
Oct.	16.38	16.57	16.31	16.51
Dec.	16.39	16.48	16.39	16.48

DRY GOODS TRADE IMPROVES

CHICAGO, April 8—The month of April in the wholesale dry goods business has opened very encouragingly, say the John V. Farwell Company. Road sales show good gains both in volume and number of orders in comparison with the corresponding week of last year. Buyers are beginning to come to market in larger numbers, especially from far-away points.

B. & M. ORDERS STEEL COACHES

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8—The Osgood Bradley Car Company has received from the Boston & Maine railroad an order for 93 steel coaches, at a contract price of about $2,000,000. This is the largest order entered on the company's books for years and will keep the big plant busy several months.

HIDE SALES SUBSTANTIAL

CHICAGO, April 8—Packers sold on April 6 about 175,000 hides at current prices, practically cleaning up the entire supply of winter hides. One packer sold his entire accumulation of strike period hides at one-half cent more than he asked a fortnight ago.

ANOTHER FURNACE TO OPERATE

PITTSBURGH, April 8—Announcement is made that the Monongahela Tube Company's 17-inch mill in Clairton, formerly Wilson Station, will operate its No. 2 furnace April 17. The furnace has been idle since last December.

COTTON BROUGHT INTO SIGHT

NEW ORLEANS, April 7—Secretary Hester, of the cotton exchange, figures the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week as 97,752 bales, compared with 166,644 bales last year, and 145,653 bales in 1920.

CHICAGO TRUST COMPANY

CHICAGO, April 8—The Chicago Trust Company has increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr.8	Last Apr.7
Ajax Rubber	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17	17¼
Allied Chm	67	68¾	67	68¼	67¼
Allis-Chalm	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅝	47¾
Am Bk Nts Co.	77	77	77	77	77¼
Am Bach Mag	45	45	45	45	46¼
Am B S&F Co.	61	62	60	61⅞	60
Am Can	47⅜	47⅜	47¼	47¼	47⅜
Am Can pf	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	103
Am C&Fdy Co	155	156	155	155	155½
Am Chicle	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Am Cot Oil	25	25¾	25	25½	25¾
Am Hide & L.	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
Am Hide&L pf	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69⅝	69¾
Am Ice	107	108	107	108	107
Am Ice pf	81	81	81	81	81
Am Inter Corp	45½	46	45½	45½	46
Am LaFrance	11¾	12	11¾	12	12
Am Lin Oil	36¾	36¼	35¾	36	35¾
Am Lin Oil pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
Am Loco	112⅜	112⅜	111⅜	111⅜	112½
Am Radiator	86	86	86	86	86¼
Am Saf Razor	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
Am Ship & Cm	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	15¼
Am Sm & Re	57⅛	57⅜	56⅜	57	57⅛
Am S & Rf pf	97⅝	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98¼
Am St Found	38⅝	38⅞	38	38⅞	37¾
Am Sugar Ref	72¾	72⅞	72¼	72⅞	72¾
Am Tel & Tel	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
Am Woolen	89	89	88	88⅝	89⅝
Am Writ P pf	33	34	32¾	34	34
Anaconda Cop	52¼	52¾	52	52½	52¾
Ann Arbor pf	47⅝	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	48¼
Atchison	98⅞	99⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
Atch pf	89	89	89	89	89
At, B&A Ry	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Atlanta CLRR	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	98
Atlas Tk Corp	21	21	21	21	21
Atl Gf & W I	33¼	34¼	33¼	34	32¾
A G & W I pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
Austin-Nich	26	26¼	25⅜	26¼	26¼
Austin-Nich pf	83	84¼	83	84¼	83⅛
Bald Loco	115	115	114	114	115
Balt & Ohio	43¼	45	43¼	45	43⅝
Balt & Ohio pf	60	60¼	60	60¼	60¼
Barnsdall, B	32	32	32	32	32¾
Batopolis Mn C	1	1	1	1	1⅛
Beth Steel	74⅞	75	74⅜	75	73
Beth Steel (B)	77	78⅜	76⅞	78⅜	77⅛
Beth Steel 7%	93	93	93	93	93⅛
Booth Fish	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
Brt. E St 2d pf	22⅛	23	22⅞	23	21⅞
Bklyn Ed Co	108	108⅛	108	108	105⅞
Brook Rap Tr	24¾	24¾	23¾	24	24
Brook R T cfs	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Bklyn Un G Co	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	93⅝
Buflo, R&PRy	54	54	54	54	53
Burns Bro (A)	127½	127¾	127½	127¾	127⅝
Burns Bro B	41½	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¼
Butte Cop & Z	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
Butte & Sup	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Cad Cen-O&RC	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Callahan Mine	6¾	7	6¾	7	7
Cal Pack Cor	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	77¾
Cal Pet Corp	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¾
Canadian Pac	139¾	140⅜	139⅛	140⅜	139⅞
Cen Leath Co	38	38	37	37⅞	38
Cen Leath pf	73⅝	73⅝	72⅞	72⅞	73
Cer de Pas CC	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36	36
Chandler Mot	78⅛	78⅛	76⅜	77	77
Ches & Ohio	65½	65⅞	65	65⅞	64⅛
Chi & Alton	8	8½	8	8½	8
Chic & Alt pf	17⅜	18½	17⅜	18½	17¾
Chi & E Ill (n)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Chi & E Il pfn	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	44½
Chi Gt West	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8½	8
Chi Gt West pf	20¼	20⅛	19¾	20	20
Chi Mil & St P	24⅞	25	24¾	25	24⅞
C M & St. P pf	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	40
Chi & N'west	72⅞	73	72⅞	73	72⅞
Chi, R I & Pc	44	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	44
Chi,R I & P 6%	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	81⅛
C,RI&P 7% pf	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	94⅞
Chile Copper	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Chino Copper	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	27⅜
Col Fuel & Ir C	31½	32½	31	32½	31½
Columbia Graf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Colum Graf pf	15½	16	15½	16	15½
Comp Tab Sec	70⅜	70⅜	69⅜	70	71
Cont Can	61½	61½	61½	61½	60½
Cons Dis Inc	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Con Gas (NY)	109½	110½	109	110½	108½
Con Textile	13½	13½	13	13½	13½
Corn Prod Ref	103⅜	103⅜	103	103⅜	104
Cosden	37½	37½	36⅜	36⅜	37
Crucible Steel	64½	65	63½	64	63½
Crucible Stl pf	88	88	88	88	87½
Cuba Can Sug	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Cuba Cane S pf	35	35½	34½	35½	35
Cuban Am Sug	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Davison Chem	65½	65½	64½	64½	64½
Del & Hud	119½	120½	119½	119½	119½
Del Lack & W	116	116	115½	116	116
Dome Mines	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Elec Sto Bty	165½	165½	165½	165½	165½
Endicott-John'n	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Erie	12½	13½	12½	13½	12½
Erie 1st pf	20½	22½	20½	22	20½
Erie 2d pf	13½	14½	13½	13½	13½
Famous Play	82	83	81½	83	80
Fam Play pf	95	96	95	96	94½
Fisk Rubber	16½	17	16½	17	16½
Fisher Body pf	39½	40	39½	39½	....
Fish Bdy O pf	94	94½	94	94	93½
Freeport-Tex	16½	18½	16½	16½	16½
Gas, W & Wi	½	½	½	½	½
Gen Asphalt	66½	66½	65½	65½	66½
Gen Electric	161	161	161	161	161
Gen Motor	13	13	12½	12½	13
Gen Motor 6%	79	79	78½	79	79½
Gen Motor 7%	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Goodrich B F	40	40	40	40	40½
Goodrich pf	85	85	85	85	85
Gray & Davis	19½	19½	18½	19½	18½
Granby Consol	26	26½	26	26	27½
Greene-Cn Cop	29	29	28	29	27½
Gulf M & N	10	10	9½	9½	....
Gt Northern pf	74	74½	73½	74½	72
Gt North'n Ore	40½	40½	40	40½	39
Gulf States St'l	83	84½	80½	80½	83
Habir'w Elec	2	2½	2	2	2½
Houston Oil	79½	80½	79½	80½	80
Hupp Mot Car	17½	17½	17½	17	17½
Hydraulic Stl	8½	8½	8½	8½	8
Illinois Cent	106½	106½	106	106½	106½
Indian Refing	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Indiahoma Ref	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Inspirat'n Cop	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Int Cement	35½	35½	34½	35½	35½
Interboro	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Interboro pf	12½	12½	11½	11½	11½
Int Combust	26½	26½	26½	26½	27
Inter Harv	95½	95½	95½	95½	97½
Int Har pf	110	110	110	110	....
Int Mot T	38	38	37	38	38
Int Motor 2d pf	75	75	75	75	....
Int M M pf	76½	76½	76	76½	76
Int Nickel	17	17½	16½	17	17½
Intern'l Paper	48	48	47½	48	48
Int Paper Sta	66	66	66	66	65
Invincible Oil	18½	19	18½	19	19
Iron Products	31½	31½	30½	31½	31
Island Oil & T	⅜	⅜	....	....	....
Kan City So	27½	28	27½	28	27½
Kan City So pf	57	57	57	57	56½
Kan & Gulf	5½	6½	5½	6½	5½
Kelsey Wh pf	13½	14	12½	14	14½
K Spgld Tire	46½	46½	46½	46½	47½
Kennecott	30½	30½	29½	30	29½
Keystone	18½	18½	17½	18½	18½
Kresge, S S	138	38	38	38	39
Lack Steel	53½	54½	53½	54	53
Lake E & W pf	31	32½	31	31	32
Lee Tire	32½	32½	32½	32½	33
Lehigh Valley	64½	64½	63½	63½	61
Lima Loco	110½	111	110½	110½	110½
Lima Loco pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	....
Loews Inc	15	15½	14½	15½	14½
Loft Inc	13½	13½	13½	13½	13
Loose-Wiles	42½	42½	42½	42½	43
Louisv & Nash	116½	116½	116	116½	116½
McIntyre Mi	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Mallison	20	20½	20	20	19½
Man Elv gtd	43½	43½	42½	42½	43½
Manhat Supply	60½	60½	60	60	60½
Man Shirt Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Market St Ry	9	9	9	9	8½
Mkt St Ry pf	43	43	43	43	42
Mkt StRy 2dpf	25	26	24½	26	24½
Mkt St pr pf	62½	63	62	63	62
Mariand Oil	8	8½	8	8½	8
Martin-Parry	28½	28½	27½	27½	28½
Mathies'n Alka	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Max Mot, CIA	65	65	64½	64½	65½
Max Mot B	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
May Depart S	117½	117½	117½	117½	....
Mexican Pet	131½	133	130½	132½	131
Miami Copper	29½	29½	28½	29	28½
Mid Sta's Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Midvale Steel	34½	35½	34½	35½	34½
Minn & St L n	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Miss K & T	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Mo, K & T, w i	13½	14	13½	14	13½
Mo, K&T pf wi	35	35½	35	35½	34½
Miss Pacific	23½	24¼	23	24¼	23½
Miss Pac pf	55¾	56¼	55½	57¼	54¾
Montana Pow	67½	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	67⅞
Montg'y-Ward	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
Mullins Body	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	31¼
Nat Acme C	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Nat C & S Co	40¼	42¼	42¼	42½	41
Nat E & S Co	37	37	37	37	37
N Ry Mex 2 pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Nev C Cp Co	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
N O T & M	67½	67⅞	67½	67⅞	67
N Y Central	88¼	88⅜	88	88¼	88⅜
N Y Dry Dock	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	33
N Y Dock pf	56⅛	57	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
N Y, N H & H	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21	21⅞
N Y, O & W	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Norf & West	105¼	106¼	105½	105⅞	105⅞
North Am	57	57	56⅛	56⅛	57
North Am rts	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	7
North'rn Pac	76⅞	77⅛	76⅞	77	76½
Nova S Steel	29	29	29	29	28¾
Okla Pro & Re	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
Orpheum Cir	20½	20⅞	20½	20¾	20⅜
Otis Steel	13½	14¼	13	14½	13½
Otis Steel pf	63	65	63	65	62
Owens Bottle	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
Pacific Dv Cor	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Pacific G&E Co	68	68	68	68	68
Pacific Oil	54	54½	53⅞	54	54⅛
Pan Am P & T	61	63¼	61	62½	61⅛
Pan Am Pet B	54¾	56¾	54¾	56	54⅞
Pennsylvania	42½	42½	42⅜	42½	42½
Penn Sea Stl	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
People's Gas	82¼	83½	82½	83½	82½
Pere Marq	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Pere Marq pf	67	67	67	67	67
Pere Mar pr pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	72
Philadelp'a Co	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	38
Phillips-Jones	94	94	94	94	94
Phillips Pet	36½	36½	36¼	36½	36¾
Pierce-Arrok	20¼	20¾	19¾	19¾	20
Pierce Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Pierce Oil pf	55	55¼	55¼	55	55
Pitts & W Va	31	31¾	31	31	31
Pond Crk Cl	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
Prod & Re	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Public Serv	84½	84½	84½	84½	85
Pullman	123¼	123¾	123¼	123¾	123¾
Punta Sugar	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Pure Oil	31¼	32	31	32	31¾
Pure Oil pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Ry Steel Spg	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
Ray Con	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Reading	78	79¼	78¾	79¼	78¾
Rels & Co	18¼	18¼	18	18	18¼
Remingt'n Typ	35	35	34	34	35¾
Replogle Steel	34¼	35¼	34	34¾	34
Rep Iron & St	54¾	56¼	54¾	56	54½
Rep IrnS&T pf	79	80	79	80	78¾
Royal D NY	60¼	60¾	60	60¾	60
St L & S F RR	30¼	30¾	29¾	30¼	30¼
St L Sthwest	30	30¼	30	30¼	30
St L S W pf	44¼	44¼	43¾	44	44
San Ce Su Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Savage Arms	18	18	17	17	20
Saxon Motor	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Seabo'd Air L	6	6	5¾	6	5
Seab'd A L pf	11¾	11¾	11	11	11
Sears-Roebuck	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	76
Senaca-Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Shell Tran & T	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
Sinclair Oil	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
S. ShfldS&IC	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	44¾
South Pacific	89¾	90	88¾	90	89
South Railway	24	25¼	23¾	23¾	23¾
Southern Ry pf	55	55¾	55	55¾	54¾
Stan O of N J	173¼	173¼	173	173	175
S O of N J pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114
Stewart War	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	40
Stromb'g Car	51¼	51¼	50	50¾	51
Studebaker	116¾	117	115¾	116¾	117¼
Sub Boat	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
Superior Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Superior Steel	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	39¾
Sweets Co of A	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Tenn C&C Cor	11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
Texas Co	44¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Texas & Pac	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Tex-Pac C&O	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Tex Gulf Sul	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Third Ave RR	22¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Tide Water O	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
T StL&W ctf B	29	29	29	29	28¾
T SL&W pfctfB	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¾
Transcont Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Tr&Wms St Fg	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	42¾
Un Alloy Stk	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Unit Bg & Pr	61¾	61¾	61	61	62
United Fruit	146	146	146	146	146
Union Oil	19	19	18¾	19	18¾
Union Pacific	136¾	137¼	136¾	137	136¾
U'n Pacific pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
U Ry Inv of SF	15¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	15¾
URyInofSF pf	34	34¾	33¾	34¾	34
U S C I P	36¾	37	36	37	36¾
U S C I P pf	68¾	69¾	68¾	69	68¾
U S Re & Imp	63¾	65¾	63¾	64¾	63¾
U S Rubber	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
U S Rubber pf	105¾	105¾	105	105	105
U S Smelt & R	37	38	37	38	37¾
U S Steel	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	97¾
U S Steel pf	117½	117¾	117¾	117¾	117
Utah Copper	65¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	65
Utah Se Corp	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Va-Car C pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Vanad'm Corp	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	44¾
Vivaudou Inc	11	11¾	11	11¾	10¾
Wabash	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Wab pf (A)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
West El & Mfg	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	62
West Maryl'd	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
West Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
West Pac pf	56	56	55¾	55¾	56
Whig & L E	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
W & L E pf	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
White Motor	43	43	43	43	43¾
White Oil	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
Wickwire Stl	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	15¾
Willys-Over	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Willys-O'ld pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Wilson Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Woolworth Co	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	163
Worth Pump	53¾	53¾	53	53	52¾

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines	35	33	33
Bagdad Silver	23	22	23
Bay State Gas	.05	.04	.05
Boston Ely	70	68	70
Boston & Montana	28	25	26
Cherokee	1	1	1
Crystal Cop	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Daddy	.04	.04	.04
Denbigh	.06	.06	.06
Eureka	25	24	24
First National Cop	85	75	85
Majestic	.06	.06	.06
Mohican Copper	15	15	15
Mutual	32	30	32
New Rilla Min	63	63	63
Okla-Boston Oil	80	80	80
Radio	3½	3½	3½
Seven Metals	.05	.04	.05
So States Cons	31	31	31
Three Metals	1	.96	.98
United East	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
United Verde Ext	28	28	28
Verde Central Copper	3½	3½	3½
Verde Mines	24	23	24

Total Sales 46,275 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

		Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:	May	1.30¼	1.33	1.30	1.32¼
	July	1.19	1.20¾	1.18¾	1.20¾
	Sept	1.12¾	1.14¾	1.12¾	1.14¼
Corn:	May	.58¾	.59¾	.58¾	.59
	July	.62	.62¾	.62	.62¾
	Sept	.64¾	.65	.64¾	.64¾
Oats:	May	.36¾	.37	.36¾	.36¾
	July	.39¾	.39¾	.39¾	.39¾
	Sept	.40¾	.41¾	.40¾	.41¾b
Pork:	May	....	....	....	21.00
Lard:	May	10.95	11.00	10.92	10.97b
	July	11.20	11.25	11.15	11.25a
	Sept	11.40	11.55	11.40	11.50a
Ribs:	May	11.30	11.50	11.30	11.50
	July	10.80b	10.80	10.80	10.80
	Sept	....	....	....	10.90

b Bid. —Split. a Asked. n Normal.

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

Corn—	
No. 1 yellow	55¼
No. 2 yellow	58 @58⅝
No. 3 yellow	56½@57
No. 3 white	58
Oats—	
No. 2 white	38¼@39
No. 3 white	36¼@37½

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	100¾	100¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	107	106⅞
Am Smelt & Refin 5s ser A '47	91¼	90¾
American Sugar 6s '37	99¼	98¾
Am Tel & Tel col 4s, 1929	90¾	90¾
Am Tel & Tel 5s, 1946	97⅞	97⅝
Am Tel & Tel conv 6s, 1925	114½	114
Am Writ P'r 1st mtg 6% '39	80¾	79¾
Am Water Works 6s '34	75	75
Ann Arbor 4s '95	71⅞	71⅞
Armour ctf 4½s, '39	88¾	88¾
Atchison gen 4s, 1995	87¾	87¾
Atlantic Coast (L&N) col 4s	81	81
Atlantic Fruit cv 7s, 1934	36	35¾
Atlas Powder conv 7½s	103¾	103¾
Atlantic Refining ct 6½s	104¾	104¾
Balt & O S'western 3½s, '25	91	90
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, 1925	93	93
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, 1948	79¾	79¾
Baltimore & O conv 4½s, 1933	81½	80
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	98	98
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1929	98¾	98
Balt & O (Tol-Cin) 1st 4s '59	70	69¾
Bell Tel of Penn 7s	107¼	107¼
Bethlehem Stl 5s, ser A, 1948	97	97
Brooklyn Rap Trans 5s, 1945	59	59
Bklyn Edison 7s, ser D, 1940	107¾	107¾
Bklyn Rap Tr ctf 7s, '21, sta	61¾	61¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit 7s	65¼	65
Bush Terminal 5s	89	89
Canadian Northern Ry 6½s	109¼	109¼
Canadian Pac deb 4% perpet	78	77¾
Central Leather 5s	97	97
Central Pacific 1st 4s, 1949	84¼	84¼
Cerro de Pasco 8s, ser F, 1931	114¾	114½
Ches & Ohio conv 5s	90¼	90
Chicago & Alton 3s, 1919	57¾	56¾
Chicago & Alton 3½s, 1942	47⅛	47
Chi Burl & Quincy 5s '71	96⅞	96⅞
Chi Burl & Q jt 6½s, '36	105	105
Chi Mil & St Paul 4s, 1925	78¾	78½
Chi Mil & St P deb 4s, 1934	61⅛	61⅛
Chi Mil & St P fnd 4½s, 2014	62¾	62
Chi Mil & St P cv 4½s, 1932	68¾	68
Chi Mil & St P cv 5s	68¾	68¾
Chi RI & Pacific 4s	82¾	82¾
Chi RI & Pac fund 4s, 1934	79¾	79¾
Chicago & E Illinois g m 5s	79	78¾
Chi Union Station 4½s, 1963	92¾	92¼
Chi Union Station 6½s, ser C	114	114
Chi Great Western 4s, 1959	63¾	63¼
Chile Copper 15-year 6s	86¾	86
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	85¾	85¾
Colo & Southern 4½s, 1935	87	87
Comp & Tabulating 6s	94¾	94¾
Consol Gas conv 7s, 1925	110	109
Con Coal Co of Md 5s, 1950	88¾	88¾
Cuba Cane Sugar 8s	86¾	85
Cuba Cane Sugar cv deb 8s	86	86
Cuba R R 7½s, 1936	102¾	102
Cumberland Tel 5s, 1937	92½	92½
Delaware & Hudson conv 4s	94¾	94¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	78	78
Denver & Rio Grande fund 5s	46¾	46¾
Detroit Edison 6s, ser B, 1940	102¾	102
Detroit United 4½s, 1932	79¾	79
Duquesne Light 6s, 1949	102	101¾
Erie convertibles—A, 1953	47	46
Erie convertibles—B, 1953	46	44¾
Erie convertibles—D, 1953	49	49
Erie General Lien	50	49
Erie prior den 4s, 1996	64	64
E I du Pont de Nem's 7½s, '31	105	104¾
Fish Rubber 7s, 1941	105	105
Framer Indus Corp 7½s, 1942	99¼	99¼
General Elec deb 5s, 1952	99¼	99
Goodyear Tire & Rub 8s '31	100¼	100
Goodyear Tire & Rub 8s '41	115	115
Grand Trunk 6s	101¼	101¼
Grand Trunk 7s, 1940	110	110
Great Northern 5½s	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 7s	107¾	107¾
Green Bay & Western deb B	10⅝	10⅝
Havana Electric Ry 5s	83	83
Hudson & Man 1st inc 5s 1957	57½	57
Hudson & Man fund 5s 1957	81	80½
Illinois Central 5½s	99¾	99½
Indiana Steel 5s	100	100
Int'l Merc M col 6s	95¾	95¾
Int'l Paper 5s B 1947	84¾	84
Interboro-Met ctf 4½s 1956	16¾	15¾
Interboro-Met 4½s	18¾	16
Interboro R T fund 5s	65	64¾
Iowa Central 4s	45¾	45¾
Kansas City Southern 3s	65⅞	65⅞
Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950	87	87
Kansas City Term 1st 4s 1960	81	81
Kan City Ft St & Mem 4s	78¾	78¾
Kelly Springfield Tire 8s 1931	106½	106¾
Lake Shore 4s 1928	92¼	92¼
Long Island funding 4s	78	78
Louisville & Nashville 5½s	102¾	101¾
Manati Sugar sk fd 7½s 1942	100	100
Manhattan Ry gold 4s 1990	64¾	64¾
Market St Ry 1st con 5s	90¾	90
Market St Ry coll 6s	94¾	94¾
Mex Pet of Dela conv 8s	104	103¾
Michigan State Telephone 5s	97¼	97¼
Midvale Steel ⅞ Ord 5s	86¾	86¾
Minneapolis & St Louis 4s	47	47
Mo Kan & Tex adj 5s ser A	53¾	53¾
Mo Kan & Tex p l 5s ser B	83¾	83¾
Mo Kan & Tex p l 6s ser C	95⅜	95⅜
Minn StP & S Ste Marie 6½s	101¼	101¼
Missouri Pacific 4s	63¾	63
Montana Power 5s	94¾	94¾
N O & N E 4½s A	83⅛	83
N O T & M 5s	67½	67½
N Y C 5s wi	94⅞	94¾
N Y C 6s	102⅞	102⅞
N Y C col 7s	107	107
N Y C & St L db 4s	84¾	84¾
N Y Edison 6½s	107¾	107¼
N Y Ry 5s	9½	9
N Y Ry ctf 4s	34⅞	34⅞
N Y State Rys 4½s	70	68⅞
N Y & N H 4s '57	47	47
N Y & N H 6s	72	71¾
N Y W & B 4½s	49	49
Norfolk So 5s	69	69
Norf & W cv 6s	109	109
Nor Pac 3s	62¼	61¾
Nor Pac 4s	85	85
Nor Pac 6s	106	104¾
North-W Bell 7s	107¼	107
Ont & West 4s	86¾	86¾
Ore S Line 4s	93⅜	90⅝
Ore S Line gtd 5s	100	99¾
Ore-Wash Ry 4s	79¾	79¾
Otis Steel 8s ser A 1941	99⅞	99¼
Pac G & E 5s	90	89⅞
Pan-Am Pet Co 7s '30	98¼	97¾
Penna gm 4½s	88¾	88¾
Penna 5s '97	98	97⅞
Penna 6½s	106⅜	106⅜
Penna 7s	107	107
Phil Ry 4s	55	55
PCC & StL g m 5s ser A '70	95	94¾
Pub Serv N J 5s	82½	82½
Reading 4s '97	84	83¾
R I A & L 4½s	80¾	80
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s	24¾	24¾
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s	43¾	43¾
Seaboard Air Line 6s A	56¾	55
Sharon St Hoop 8s	99	98¾
Sinclair Oil 7s wi	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Oil 7½s	103¾	103¾
So Pac rf 4s	87	86¾
So Pac cv 4s	90¾	90¾
So P R Sugar	97¾	97¾
So Ry 4s	65¾	65
So Ry 5s	94¾	93⅞
So Ry 6½s	99	99
Standard Milling 5s	96¾	96¾
St L So W 5s	80	80
St L & So W cn 4s	74⅞	74¾
St L & S F inc 6s	67¾	67
StL & SF adj 6s	79¾	79
StL & SF 4s A	71¾	70¾
StL & SF pl 6s C	99⅞	99⅞
Third Av adj 4s	33¾	33
T St L & W 4s	67¼	67¼
Union Pac rf 4s	86¼	85¾
Union Tank C 7s '30	103¾	103¼
Un Rys SF	85	85
U S Rubber 5s	88¾	88
U S Rubber 7½s	105¾	103¾
U S Steel rf 5s	101¾	101¼
Utah Power 5s '44	93	91¾
Va Car Chem 1st 5s	98¾	98¾
Va Car Chem 7½s	95¾	95
Va Ry 5s	93¾	93¾
West Shore 4s	80¾	80¾
West Maryland 4s	66	63¾
West Pac 1st 5s	87	87
West Union 6½s	108	107¾
Westinghouse 7s wi	108¼	108¼
W & L E 4½s	64¾	63¾
Wickwire-Spencer 7s 1935	96¾	96¾
Wilson 1st 6s	98¾	98¾
Wilson cn 6s '41	89¾	89¾
Wilson 7½s '31	100	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr.8	Last Apr.7
3½s '47	99.26	99.30	99.24	99.24	99.30
1st 4¼s '47	99.50	99.58	99.40	99.40	99.58
2d 4¼s '42	99.34	99.44	99.22	99.30	99.02
3d 4¼s '28	99.30	99.56	99.30	99.50	99.30
4th 4¼s '38	99.30	99.60	99.41	99.[illegible]	99.32
Vic 4¾s	100.90	100.92	100.90	100.90	100.90
Vic 3¾s	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02	100.02

Quoted in dollars and cents per $100 bond

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 7s '27	99¾	99⅝
Chinese Ry 5s	55	54¾
City Bordeaux 6s	88	87¾
City Christiana 8s	109¾	109¾
City Copenhagen 5½s	93	93
City Lyons 6s	88	87¾
City Marseilles 6s	88	87½
City Rio Janeiro 8s	104	103¾
City of San Paulo 8s	106¾	105¾
City Zurich 8s	113	112¾
Danish 8s A	112¾	112
Danish 8s B	113	112
Dept Seine 7s	96¾	96
Dom Canada 5½s '29	100¾	100¼
Dominican Rep 5s	93	93
Dutch E Indies 6s	94¾	94
Dutch E Indies 6s '62 wi	94¾	94¾
French Republic 7½s	107¼	106¾
French Republic 8s	106¾	106¾
Japanese 4s	75¾	75¾
Japanese 1st 4½s	90¾	90¾
K Belgium 6s	102¾	102¾
K Belgium 7½s	109	108¾
K Denmark 6s	99	98¾
K Denmark 8s	112	112
K Netherlands 6s wi	94¾	94¾
K Norway 8s	112¾	111¾
K Sweden 6s	100¾	100¾
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi	83¾	83½
Republic Checo-Slovak 8s	99	97¾
Republic Chile 8s '41	104¾	104¾
Republic Chile 8s '46	104	103¾
Republic Uruguay 8s	106	105¾
S Queensland 6s	101¾	101¾
S Queensland 7s	108¾	108¾
S Rio G du Sul 8s	104	103¾
S San Paulo 8s	105¾	105¾
Swiss Conf 8s	116¾	116¾
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	101	100¾
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '22	100¼	99⅞
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	102¾	99¾
U S Brazil 8s	107¾	106¾
U S Mexico 4s	57¾	56¾
U S Mexico 5s	64	63
U S Mexico 5s, large	60	60

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	5%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	5 @5½	4¾@5¼
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers com'l loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Collateral loans	5½@6	5½@6

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	65⅞c	65⅞c
Bar silver in London	33⅝d	33¾d
Mexican dollars	50½c	50½c
Bar gold in London	94s 9d	94s 9d
Canadian ex discount	2⅛	2⅛
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:

Boston	4½%
New York	4½
Philadelphia	4½
Cleveland	4½
Richmond	5
Atlanta	4½
Chicago	4½
St. Louis	4½
Kansas City	5
Minneapolis	5
Dallas	5
San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4½
Bengal	8
Berlin	5
Bombay	8
Brussels	5
Christiania	6
Copenhagen	5½
Madrid	6
Paris	5
London	4½
Rome	6
Stockholm	5½
Switzerland	3½

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$46,000,000	$738,800,000
Year ago today	41,229,161	
Balances	14,000,000	60,100,000
Excgs. for week	322,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	14,126,455	44,800,000

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime eligible banks—	
60@90 days	3½@3⅝%
30@60 days	3½@3⅝
Under 30 days	3½@3⅝
Less known banks—	
60@90 days	4 @3¾
30@60 days	4 @3½
Under 30 days	4 @3½
Eligible private bankers—	
60@90 days	4 @3½
30@60 days	4 @3½
Under 30 days	4 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Today	Yesterday	Parity
Sterling—			
Demand	$4.40⅝	$4.39⅝	$4.866
Cables	4.41⅛	4.40⅛	4.866
Francs	9.16	9.17	.19.3
Guilders	37.83	37.80	.40.2
Marks	.003250	.0033	.23.8
Swiss francs	19.45	19.43	.19.3
Lire	5.33	5.30	.19.3
Pesetas	15.53	15.45	.19.3
Belgian francs	8.48	8.45	.19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.000135	.000135	.20.3
Sweden	26.15	26.10	.26.8
Denmark	21.25	21.15	.26.8
Norway	18.25	18.15	.26.8
Greece	4.54	4.45	.19.3
Argentina	1.26	1.26	.96.48

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

	Actual Condition April 8, '22	April 1, '22
Surplus	$14,561,950	$12,309,050
Aggregate res	535,655,000	535,867,000
Loans, disc, etc	4,452,007,000	4,460,107,000
Cash in vaults (member banks)	63,718,000	59,385,000
Res of mem banks in reserve bank	518,709,000	519,109,000
Res in vaults (state banks & tr cos)	7,643,000	7,604,000
Res in depositaries (state bks & tr cos)	9,303,000	9,145,000
Demand deposits	3,929,309,000	3,941,933,000
Time deposits	270,184,000	267,583,000
Circulation	33,916,000	33,766,000
U S deposits	53,359,000	58,978,000
	Average Condition	
Surplus	$12,222,730	$7,807,100
Aggregate res	535,144,000	519,389,000
Loans, disc, etc	4,461,957,000	4,411,863,000
Cash in vaults (member banks)	62,914,000	62,814,000
Res of mem banks in reserve bank	518,286,000	503,343,000
Res in vaults (state banks & tr cos)	7,640,000	7,532,000
Res in depositaries, (state bks & tr cos)	9,218,000	8,950,000
Demand deposits	3,944,770,000	3,860,463,000
Time deposits	267,657,000	273,547,000
Circulation	33,745,000	33,703,000
U S deposits	57,206,000	62,349,000

PRODUCE EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

The New York Produce Exchange will not be in session on Good Friday, April 14.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last
8800	Acme Packing	65	55	60
2700	Amal Leather	13½	13	13½
200	Am Writ Paper	5	5	5
500	Chicago Nipple	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cleveland Auto	30	29¾	29¾
200	Continental Motors	8	8	8
4600	Durant Motors	35¼	34½	34¾
5700	Durant Mot Ind	15¼	14¾	15
100	Federal Tele	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Gillette Saf Razor	200	199	200
100	Glen Alden Coal	45	45	45
2300	Goldwyn Pictures	6¾	6½	6½
800	Goodyear Tire	13	12¾	12¾
300	do pfd	27½	26	27½
100	Grant Motor	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500	Heyden Chemical	.93	.93	.90
200	Intercont'l Rub	8¼	8¼	8¼
15	Lehigh Coal Sales	66½	66½	66½
3100	Libby McNeill	3¾	3½	3½
300	Lincoln Motors	2½	2½	2½
500	Nat'l Leather	10	9¾	9¾
100	Packard Motor	8½	8½	8½
100	Perfection Tire	1½	1½	1½
24200	Radio Corp com	3½	3⅜	3½
400	Radio Corp pr	3¼	3¼	3¼
1200	Reo Motor Truck	24	23¼	24
300	Republic Tire	.75	.70	.70
5300	South Coal & Iron	1.06	.90	.91
100	Swift International	18¼	18¼	18¼
700	Tenn Ry L & P	2¾	2½	2¾
30	Todd Shipyards	72	72	72
100	U S L & H com	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3000	US Chip Corpn	.08	.07	.07
200	Wayne Coal	1¼	1	1
400	West End Chem	.83	.83	.83
7200	Buddy Buds	1½	1¼	1⅛
10	Celluloid	106	106	106
2200	Elec Stor Bat	43¾	41¾	42¼
400	East Kodak	74¼	74¼	74¼
300	Gardner Motors	15¾	15¼	15¼
200	G'year Tire pf pri	69½	69	69½
1600	Hudson Mon	9	8¾	8¾
1200	Hudson Co pfd	15¾	14¾	15¾
600	Int S Cuba	1¾	1¼	1¾
3400	Jul Kay wi	29¼	28¾	29¼
100	Packard	75	75	75
300	Post Cereal pfd	104¾	104¾	104¾
400	Post Cereal	63¼	63	63¼
95	Rotterdam Bank	84	82½	84
2000	Spicer Mfg	10½	9¾	10¼
1000	Sterling Prod	44½	44	44½
700	Van Raalte	59½	59½	59½
100	W E Knitting	6¼	6¼	6¼
	OILS			
600	Anglo Am Oil	18½	18⅜	18⅜
155	Imperial Oil Can	100	98	98
4300	Stand Oil of Ind	88¼	87⅞	88
30	Vacuum Oil	354	354	354
200	Arkansas Nat Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾
12000	Boone Oil	.15	.14	.14
700	Carib Synd	4	3¾	4
3000	Boston Wyo	71	71	71
170	Cities Serv	206	203½	204½
600	do "B" ctfs	21¼	21¼	21¼
300	do pfd	5½	5½	5½
300	Cont'l Refining Co	3½	3½	3½
600	Creole Synd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Cushing Pet	.06	.06	.06
35800	Engineers Pet	.64	.55	.61
1100	Fed Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Fensland Oil	11¼	11	11¼
500	Gilliland Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
4600	Glenrock Oil	1.06	.97	1.00
400	Granada Oil	3¼	3⅛	3¼
900	Hudson Oil	.25	.23	.23
600	International Pet	15¾	15¼	15⅜
100	Keystone Ranger	.55	.55	.55
1300	Kirby Pet	23¼	23	23¼
100	Livingston Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Lyons Pet	.92	.90	.90
800	Maracaibo Oil	23½	23¼	23
4000	Meridan Oil	.11	.11	.11
5500	Mexico Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Mountain Prod	12½	12¾	12¾
500	National Oil	1	1	1
4000	Noble Oil	.23	.23	.23
31900	Omar Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Pennok Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Producers & Refin	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Salt Creek	14¼	14¼	14¼
1700	Sapulpa Ref	3	2¾	2¾
1000	Simms Pet	11¼	11	11¼
1800	Skelly Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
1200	So Pet & Ref	2½	2	2½
26000	Texon Oil & Land	.68	.63	.67
300	Victoria Oil (new)	.65	.58	.58
500	Wilcox Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
1800	Woodburn Oil	.65	.65	.65
2000	"Y" Oil & Gas	.18	.18	.18
100	Ky Blair Cert	77½	77½	77½
400	S O Ky	76½	76½	76½
2000	Cen of Maryland	.03	.03	.03
400	Columbia Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3700	Mex Seaboard	31¼	30¾	31¼
300	Mutual Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Pitts Oil	7½	7½	7½
12000	Red Banks	.15	.14	.15
100	Seaboard Oil	1½	1½	1½
200	Tex Ken	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	Heyden Chem	93	90	93
	MINING			
400	Alas-Brit Col Met	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Alvarado Mining	5½	5½	5½
6000	Big Ledge	.18	.17	.18
24000	Bos & Mont Dev	.28	.25	.25
2000	Cal & Jerome	.21	.20	.21
1000	Canada Copper	.24	.24	.24
100	Con Cop Mines	¼	¼	¼
500	Cortez Silver	.93	.92	.92
	Croesus	.25	.24	.24
1800	First Natl Copper	.83	.80	.82
2500	Goldfield Florence	.22	.20	.22
2000	Hardshell Mining	.22	.22	.22
700	Hecla Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Hol Gold Mines	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Howe Sound Co	3¼	3¼	3¼
11000	Ind Lead Mines	.28	.26	.26
300	Jerome Verde Div	3¾	3¾	3¾
2000	Lone Star	.03	.03	.03
5000	McKinley-D-S Mines	.24	.23	.24
1000	McNamara M & M	.09	.09	.09
300	Magma Copper	28½	28¼	28¼
200	Mason Valley	2	2	2
3400	Motherlode ctf	8¼	7¾	8
5300	National Tin	.60	.56	.58
5000	Nevada Ophir	.40	.39	.40
5000	Nev Silv Horn Min	.05	.04	.05
500	New Dominion	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Nipissing	6¼	6	6¼
31000	Rex Cons Mining	.10	.09	.10
3000	San Toy Mining	.08	.07	.08
500	So Amer P & G	4¾	4¾	4¾
11000	Stewart Min	.12	.11	.11
8700	Tonopah Div Min	.68	.65	.68
100	Tonopah Ext Min	1½	1½	1½
1500	United Eastern	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	United Verde Ext	.28	.28	.28
200	West End Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2000	Yukon Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼
8000	Alpha Min	.32	.32	.32
1000	Cons Aris	.03	.03	.03
1600	Julia Con	.23	.23	.23
100	N Y Hondur	6	6	6
2000	Silverdale	.11	.10	.11
2000	Silver Pick	.17	.16	.16
1000	Teck Hughes	.52	.52	.52
1000	Tonopah N Star	.05	.05	.05
1100	Volcano	.50	.49	.50
	BONDS			
1	Allied Packer 6s	71½	71½	71½
1	Allied Packer 6s ctf	90	90	90
3	Aluminum 7s 33	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Am Lt & Tr 6s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Am Tel & Tel 6s 22	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8	Am Tel & Tel 6s 24	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Anaconda Cop 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Anglo-Am Oil 7½s	103½	103½	103½
16	Armour & Co 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Barnsdall 8s	103¼	103¼	103¼
12	Beth Steel 7s '23	102¾	102¾	102¾
16	do 7s '25	102½	102½	102½
2	Can Nat Ry eq 7s	109½	109½	109½
25	Can Pac 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Cent Steel 8s	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Cons Textile 8s	96¼	96	96¼
2	Cop Ex Asn 8s '24	103½	103¼	103½
2	do 8s '25	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Cuban Tel 7½s	104¾	104	104¾
5	Emp G & F 6s '26	96½	96½	96½
1	Galena Sig Oil 7s	101½	101½	101½
3	Goodrich Tire 7s	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Grand Trunk 6½s	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Gulf Oil 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾
22	Hood Rubber 7s	99	98	99
41	Interboro R T	90	87	90
43	Interboro R T 8s '22	82	81½	81½
2	Kennecott Cop 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Laclede Gas 7s	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Lib, McN & Lib 7s	100	99¾	99¾
2	Manitoba 7s	94	94	94
15	N Y, N H & H 4s	83	83	83
11	Phila Co 6s 44	96¾	96¾	96¾
7	P Svc Cp of NJ 7s	100¼	100	100¼
5	Sears R'buck 7s 23	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Shawsheen 7s	103	103	103
11	Solvay & Cie 8s	104	104	104
1	S'west Bel Tel 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	St Oil of NY 7s 25	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	do 27	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	do 28	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	do 6½s	106	106	106
7	Swift & Co 7s 25	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3	Swift 7s '31	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Tol Edison 7s	105	105	105
16	Un Oil Prod 8s	101	97¾	101
4	Nn Rys Hav 7½s	103	102¾	103
1	Vacuum Oil 7s '41	98¼	98	98
14	West Elec 7s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3	Winchester 7½s	100	99¾	100
3	C C Coal	98	98¼	98¼
30	Con Coal	88½	88	88¼
1	D & H	98¼	98¼	98¼
20	Fed L B 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	G Ans G	98	98	98
4	Hershey 7½s	101	101	101
1	J Kayser 7s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
6	M P Ry 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼
6	M P 7½s	96¼	96	96¼
2	No Am Edison	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2	Saks & Co 7s	100¼	100	100
3	Tidal Osage	101¼	101	101¼
	FOREIGN BONDS			
17	Argentine 7s 23	100	99⅞	99⅞
15	Russian 6½s	.26	.25	.25
50	Russian 6½s ctf	22	20¾	22
26	Swiss 5½s	101½	101⅜	101⅜
67	City of Elberfeld	5	5	5
10	City of Soissons	86¼	86	86
22	Italy 6s	56½	56½	56½
15	Mexian 5s	18½	18½	18½
25	N Y, N H Fr 7s	67¼	67	67
40	N S Mex	47	46½	46½

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr.8	Last Apr.7
Am Ag Ch pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	[illegible]
Am Tel & Tel	121	121¼	121	121¼	[illegible]
Amoskeag	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	[illegible]
Amoskeag pf	83	83	83	83	83
Boston Elev	78½	79	78¼	78¼	[illegible]
Bos & Maine	25	25¼	25¼	25	25½
B&M, s A, 1 pf	34	34½	34	34½	33½
B&M, s D, 1 pf	50	50	50	50	[illegible]
Cal & Ariz	60	60	60	60	61
Cal & Hecla	275½	279½	275½	278½	275
Carson Hill	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Connor, John T	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼	33
Cop Range	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	44
Davis Daly	7½	7¾	7½	7½	7½
East Butte	11	11¼	11	11¼	11
East'n Mfg Co	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Eastern SS	66	67	66¼	66¼	66
Edison Elec	172	173	171	173	171
Elder Corp	8	8	8	8	7½
Gardner Mot	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼
Gen Elec	160	160	160	160	161
Gray & Davis	19	19¼	19	19¼	18¼
G'field T&D	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
Int Cem Corp	35	35	35	35	35¼
Is Creek	103	103	103	103	[illegible]
Island Oil	66c	65c	66c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libby McNeill	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	[illegible]
Loew's Thea	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	[illegible]
Maine Cent	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	[illegible]
Mass Gas	71	71	71	71	[illegible]
Mass Gas pf	60	60	60	60	[illegible]
Mayflower O C	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	[illegible]
Morgenthaler	140	140	140	140	[illegible]
Mexican Inv	23¾	25¾	23¾	25¾	[illegible]
Mexican Pets	131¼	133¼	131¼	131¼	[illegible]
Miss Riv Pow	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	[illegible]
Mohawk	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	[illegible]
National Leath	9¾	10	9¾	10	9¾
New Cornelia C	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
N E Tel	117	117	117	117	[illegible]
NY NH & H	21	21	21	21	[illegible]
Nipissing	6	6¼	6	6¼	6
No Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½	[illegible]
Old Dominion	25	25	25	25	[illegible]
Orpheum Cir	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	[illegible]
Pond Crk Coal	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Quincy Min	45	45	45	45	[illegible]
Reece B Hole	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Shannon	1	1	1	1	[illegible]
Simms Mag	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	[illegible]
Swift Int'l	19	19	19	19	[illegible]
Swift & Co	103	103	103	103	[illegible]
Trinity	2	2	2	2	[illegible]
Unit Sh Mch	43¾	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unit S M pf	26	26¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Smelt	36¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Smelt pf	45	45¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Steel	97¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah Apex	3¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah Met & T	1¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventura Oil	20¾	20¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waldorf Sys	20¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waltham Wch	16¼	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wal Watch pf	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walworth Mfg	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	[illegible]
West End	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	[illegible]
BONDS					
Am T&T 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	98
AtG&WISS 5s	57	58¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hood Rub 7s	98	98¾	98	98	[illegible]
Int Port Co 8s	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
NE T&T 5s	95	95	95	95	[illegible]
Swift & Co 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
W'n Bros 7½s	100	100	100¼	100¼	[illegible]

FOREIGN FINANCING FIGURES

WASHINGTON, April 8—Loans of foreign governments, municipalities, and corporations floated in the United States during the first two months and a half of 1922 amounted to $268,000,000, according to a tabulation in the April Federal Reserve Bulletin. During the year 1921 the total was $650,303,000.

LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, April 8—Money 2¼ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 3-4 per cent; three months' bills 2¾ per cent.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RUMORS AFFECT PRICE MOVEMENT OF SECURITIES

Many Reports Are in Circulation as Dealings in Market Grow in Volume

NEW YORK, April 8—When the dealings in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange exceed 1,000,000 shares a day for some days in succession a great number of rumors are always in circulation. Generally they are more potent as market factors than actual occurrences.

This has been true to a considerable extent this week. Take, for instance, rumors about Rutland, Ontario & Western, New Haven and New York Central. The story, in varied forms, was that the New York Central was about to acquire, or had even acquired, the New Haven's holdings of Ontario & Western and that a favorable offer would be made for the minority stock. President Pearson of the New Haven said that he knew nothing of such a deal.

Then, too, it was claimed that the New York Central would consolidate the Ontario & Western, when it got control and the Rutland into the New York Central Lines. Most of the stocks involved in the story advanced sharply. It was the chief factor with the speculative buyers of those issues. New York Central denied this phase of the story also.

New York Tractions Up

A notable exception was the announcement of a plan yesterday morning for readjusting the rental that has been paid by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to the Manhattan Railway Company. It resulted in a violent upturn in Interborough stocks and bonds and in Manhattan stock.

The week started well so far as foreign news was concerned. Much importance was attached to Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons last Monday, and the outcome of the balloting on the resolution which he proposed. The vote of confidence was all that the Prime Minister could have desired, so far as size was concerned. His speech showed to all but his opponents that he had a comprehensive program for the economic rebuilding of Europe. The effect, both there and in this country, for the time being at least, was beneficial. It is freely admitted, particularly abroad, that the outcome of the Genoa gathering is an unknown quantity. Much will depend upon the attitude maintained by the delegates toward the big questions presented. The need of further economic and financial reconstruction is fully realized.

Money in Abundance

Undoubtedly the large offerings of money here, particularly for the longer periods, the comfortable rates for the borrower and the strength and breadth of the bond market were potent factors in the stock market. "Frozen credits" are being liquidated from the proceeds of the new securities sold and the banks have large sums of money to lend.

Realizing that the business of this country cannot be genuinely good when the steel industry is seriously depressed, as it was for many months, much attention was given to the still more favorable reports relative to its steady expansion. Although United States Steel common did not advance in the sensational manner that some industrial issues did, still it made new high records for the present movement. This fact and the pronounced strength of the steel and railway equipment shares as a whole made a strong impression on thoughtful speculators. The Bethlehem issues were helped by the reassuring statements of Chairman Schwab and President Grace relative to dividend payments.

Buying of Motor Stocks

The tendency to buy Studebaker on a large scale appeared to be justified in a large measure by the statement relative to production and sales for March and for the first three months of this year. The heavy buying of General Motors, after a long period of comparative quiet, coupled with the activity in United States Steel, was take as proof that General du Pont and the Morgans were in sympathy with the big trading in stocks. Buyers of the motor stocks believe that the automobile industry will continue to improve.

It was to be expected that, in view of the magnitude of the buying of stocks, little or no attention would be given to unfavorable annual reports, like that of the Willys-Overland Co.

Considerable attention was given, particularly by those who are enthusiastic about the stock market, to the encouraging report regarding business improvement and expansion issued by the Federal Reserve Board. Most authorities agree with Judge Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board, who recently returned from a study of several months in the west, that further improvement will be gradual.

In markets like the one we are now having big reactions generally come when least expected.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 8 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	April 8 1922	Mar 8 1922	April 8 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.78	1.80½	1.67
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.44¾	1.48½	1.59
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.75½	.76⅝	.79⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.46¼	.49½	.50⅛
Flour, Minn. pat	8.25	9.00	8.75
Lard, prime	11.80	11.75	12.25
Pork, mess	26.25	26.00	28.00
Beef, family	15.50	16.00	24.00
Sugar, gran	5.25	5.15	7.75
Iron, No. 2 Phil	21.34	20.34	27.28
Silver	.65⅝	.64⅛	.58⅝
Lead	4.90	4.70	4.25
Tin	30.08	29.00	29.50
Copper	12.75	12.00	12.75
Rubber, rib sm shts	.16	.14⅝	.15½
Cotton, Mid uplands	17.95	18.75	11.95
Steel billets, Pitts	28.00	28.00	33.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.04⅛

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, April 8, 1922

Yr. 1921 High	Yr. 1921 Low	Div. $	Company	††Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
53¾	26⅝	—	Adams Express	700	68	67	68	+1⅜
19⅞	10⅛	—	Advance Rumely	1400	17¾	16⅛	17¼	+1
52	33	3	Advance Rumely pf	800	47⅞	46¾	47	+2⅝
50	30	4	Air Reduction	1500	55	53¾	55	+¾
39¼	15¼	—	Ajax Rubber	12200	17⅛	16⅞	17	—¾
1⅜	¾	—	Alaska Gold Mines	1700	⅝	½	½	—⅜
1¾	⅝	—	Alaska Juneau	500	1⅛	1	1	—⅜
105⅜	100	7	All Am Cables	300	110	109¾	109¾	+¾
59¼	34	4	Allied Chemical	63900	69⅝	64⅛	67⅝	+4¾
103¾	83	7	Allied Chem pf	400	108¼	106	106	—1⅛
39¾	28¼	4	Allis-Chalmers	51300	48⅞	46⅛	47¼	+1⅜
90	67½	7	Allis-Chalmers pf	900	93¼	92¼	93	+⅝
56⅝	26⅛	—	Am Ag Chemical	4600	40⅞	39¾	40¼	+¾
84	51	—	Am Ag Chem pf	1000	67	65¾	67	+1⅛
56¼	46⅛	4	Am Bank Note	1200	77⅛	72	77	+5
51	24⅛	—	Am Beet Sugar	2200	42⅜	40⅛	42⅜	+1⅞
65¼	29⅝	—	Am Bosch Magneto	4100	46⅛	44⅛	45	—¾
56⅛	42	4	Am Brake Shoe	2800	62	58	61⅞	+2
100	83½	7	Am Brake Shoe pf	100	103	103	103	+1⅜
35⅛	23¼	—	Am Can	24700	49	47⅛	47¾	+1¼
97	76¾	7	Am Can pf	400	103¼	102	103¼	+1⅞
151¼	115¾	12	Am Car & Fdy	3000	156	154	155	—
116⅛	108	7	Am Car & Fdy pf	500	118	118	118	—¾
29	6¼	—	Am Chicle Co	17000	13¾	11⅛	12¼	+¾
24⅜	15⅞	—	Am Cotton Oil	6600	26⅛	24⅛	25¾	—⅜
67	35⅛	—	Am Cotton Oil pf	1100	55	54	54¾	+1¼
137	113	8	Am Express	800	140	139	139¼	+¾
16	8	—	Am Hide & Leather	2100	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
62⅝	40¼	—	Am H & L pf	2900	70	68¾	69⅛	—
83¼	42	7	*Am Ice	13100	111	106¾	108	+1
73¼	57	6	*Am Ice pf	3500	82	80¾	81	+¾
53⅜	21¼	—	Am International	35600	46⅛	43¼	45⅛	+2⅞
11⅜	7⅜	1	Am La F Fire Engine	7900	12	11⅛	12	+1
62¼	17¼	—	Am Linseed	13600	36¼	33⅜	36	+1⅜
93	39⅞	—	Am Linseed pf	1600	59	57	58¾	+1¼
110¼	73¼	6	Am Locomotive	25600	113⅛	110	111⅜	+1⅜
91	66⅜	4	Am Radiator	900	87¼	86	86	—1⅜
10	3¼	—	Am Safety Razor	32700	8⅜	7¼	8¼	+1¼
14	4¾	—	Am Ship & C	15200	15¼	14	14⅜	+¾
88	63	6	Am Smelt Sec pf A	100	91	91	91	+1
47¼	29⅜	—	Am Smelting	22600	57¾	53⅛	57	+3⅜
90	63¼	7	Am Smelting pf	2300	98¼	97⅜	97⅞	+⅜
35	18	3	*Am Steel Fdy	25300	38¾	36⅛	38¼	+1¼
95¼	78	7	Am Steel Fdy pf	400	96¾	96⅛	96¾	+¾
96	47⅜	—	Am Sugar	11100	73¾	71	72¼	+¾
76¾	71⅛	7	Am Sugar pf	800	98¾	98	98¼	+1¼
56	48	5	Am Tel & Cable	900	64	63⅜	63⅜	—1⅜
119⅞	95¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	9800	121¾	120¾	121⅛	—⅜
6⅛	4	—	Am W W & Elec	600	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	+¾
20	8⅛	—	Am W W & Elec 6% pf	100	28¾	28¼	28¼	—¾
66⅝	48	7	Am W W & Elec 7% pf	200	82	80	82	+3
96¼	90⅛	—	Amer Wholesale pf	300	105¾	105	105	—1
83¼	57	7	Am Woolen	14400	89¼	87⅜	88¼	+¾
104⅛	93	7	American Woolen pf	300	106⅝	106	106	—¼
39⅜	20¼	—	Am Writing Paper pf	5200	34	28	34	+1¼
14⅜	6⅞	—	Am Zinc	2100	16⅝	14⅞	16⅜	+1¼
40⅜	22⅞	—	Am Zinc pf	400	40⅛	39	40⅜	+1⅜
50⅜	31⅜	—	Anaconda	43400	53	51	52⅛	+⅞
12⅜	8	—	Ann Arbor	100	17	17	17	—1⅜
32¼	20	—	Ann Arbor pf	3600	49⅜	45¼	46¾	—2¾
3⅜	1	—	Assets Realization	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅜
50⅜	24	4	Asso Dry Goods	9700	56⅜	54¾	55⅝	+⅝
76¾	55¾	6	Asso D G 1st pf	700	81½	80¼	81	+1
78	45	7	Asso Dry G 2d pf	100	81	79¾	81	+1
107¼	91	6	Associated Oil	3800	114¾	107	114¼	—⅜
84	76¼	6	Atchison	14800	99½	97½	98¾	+1¼
80	75⅜	5	Atchison pf	1500	89	87¾	89	+3
7⅜	1	—	Atlanta B & A	2200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	+¾
91	77	7	Atlantic Coast Line	2900	98	95	97⅜	+3¼
9	1⅜	—	Atlantic Fruit	3550	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅜
76	18	—	Atlantic G & W I	35100	34⅛	30⅛	34	+3⅜
44⅛	15¾	—	Atlantic Gulf 1st pf	4900	24¾	21⅛	24¼	+3
1125	800	20	Atlantic Refining	10	925	925	925	—
90	12¾	—	Atlas Tack	500	21	20¾	21	—
13¼	8⅛	—	Austin-Nichols	22900	27¼	24⅛	26¾	+¾
70	36⅞	7	Austin-Nichols pf	1000	84¼	82	84¼	+2
5¼	2⅛	—	Auto Sales	200	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+¾
15	10	—	Auto Sales pf	100	14	14	14	—⅞
100⅜	62¼	7	Baldwin Loco	108800	116⅛	110⅛	114	+3⅛
105	95	7	Baldwin Loco pf	400	108⅛	108	108⅛	+
49⅛	30⅛	—	Baltimore & Ohio	69010	45	41⅛	45	+3¾
56⅛	47	4	Baltimore & Ohio pf	2800	60¼	57⅛	60¼	+5⅛
41	29	—	Barnet Leather	3300	46⅞	42⅛	46	+4
27	19	—	Barnsdall A	17100	42⅛	38¾	40	+1
35	14¾	—	Barnsdall B	10100	34	30⅞	32	—1⅜
1	⅜	—	Batopilas Mining	1100	1⅜	1	1	—⅜
62¼	39¼	5	Beth Steel	7100	75	68⅛	75	+6
93¼	87	7	Beth Steel 7% pf	1600	93¼	92⅞	93	—
107⅛	93¼	8	Beth Steel 8% pf	200	112	112	112	—
65	41⅝	5	Beth Steel, B	78000	78⅜	73⅛	78⅛	+1⅜
7⅜	3	—	Booth Fisheries	1000	7	6⅞	7¼	—6⅛
110¾	88	8	Brooklyn Edison Elec	400	105¼	105	105¼	+
9	8¼	—	British Empire Steel	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
58⅞	55	7	British Emp Stl 1st pf	1200	67⅛	65	67¾	+3¼
23¾	21⅛	—	Brit Em St 2d pf	2500	23	20⅛	23	+¾
14⅜	6	—	Brooklyn R T	78100	24⅛	17¼	24	+6⅞
10	3⅛	—	B R T ctfs	21200	28⅛	16⅞	22⅛	+5⅛
76¾	51	—	Brooklyn Union Gas	1000	94	93¼	94	+⅝
46⅜	33	—	Brown Shoe	1800	49¼	47	48¾	—⅛
90	70	—	Brown Shoe pf	200	92	91	92	+¾
119	116	10	Burns Bros A	7100	129	126⅝	127¾	+¾
33¾	31	2	Burns Bros B	10500	42¼	40⅜	41¼	+2¼
115	105	7	Burns Bros pf	100	99⅛	96	96	+¾
33⅜	50⅛	3	Brunswk Term & Ry Sec	1800	4⅜	3⅛	4¾	—⅜
80	87½	7	Bush Term pf	800	91⅞	90⅜	90⅞	—⅜
73	65	—	Buffalo & Susquehanna	100	85	85	85	—
68	49⅛	2	Buffalo, Roch & Pitts	100	54	53	54	+1
6¼	3⅛	—	Butte Copper	9600	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅜
22⅛	10⅛	—	Butte & Superior	4500	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
33⅛	14⅜	—	Butterick Co	6800	31	18	28¼	—2
19⅜	7⅛	—	Caddo Oil	39600	14¾	12⅛	13¼	+1¼
74	53⅛	6	California Packing	16500	78⅜	75⅛	77¼	+2
50¾	25	—	California Petroleum	18400	55¼	53⅜	54¼	—
80	68¼	7	California Petroleum pf	1400	95⅛	92¾	95	+3
7⅛	3⅜	—	Callahan Zinc	17200	7⅛	6¾	7	+⅛
60	41⅛	2	Calumet & Arizona	2900	61⅛	57⅞	61¼	+3¼
123⅜	101	10	Canadian Pacific	11900	140¾	137	140¾	+4⅜
15⅛	11	—	Carson Hill	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅜
10¾	3	—	Case (J I) Plow	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
88⅜	60	7	Case T M pf	900	76	75	75	—2⅜
43¼	22⅛	—	Central Leather	16900	38⅜	36⅛	37⅞	+1⅛
90	57⅛	—	Central Leather pf	3300	73	71⅛	72¾	+1⅜
36⅛	23	—	Cerro de Pasco	8600	36⅛	35⅛	36	+⅛
44	22	—	Certain-Teed Products	300	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	—1⅛
86	38¾	6	Chandler Motor	78600	79⅛	74⅛	77	+1⅜
65⅛	46	2	Chesapeake & Ohio	12200	65⅜	62⅛	65⅜	+3⅜
8¾	4	—	Chicago & Alton	18300	8¾	6⅜	8⅛	+1⅜
12	6⅛	—	Chicago & Alton pf	8100	18⅜	14¼	18⅜	+4⅜
16⅜	13¼	—	Chi & East Ill	4600	23¾	22⅜	23¾	—⅛
37	33¼	—	Chi & East Ill pf	2600	44⅜	43	43⅜	—¾
9⅛	6¼	—	Chi Gt Western	5500	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	—
20⅜	14	—	Chi Gt Western pf	19600	20⅞	19⅜	20	—¾
31	17⅜	—	Chi M & St Paul	17700	25⅜	23⅜	25	+1⅜
46⅜	29¼	—	Chi M & St Paul pf	42500	40⅜	38⅜	40¼	+1⅜
71	60⅛	5	Chi & Northwestern	16100	73⅛	71	73	+2¼
110	95	7	Chi & N W pf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	—1¼
70¾	47	4	Chi Pneumatic Tool	500	71	69⅞	71	+2
35	22⅜	—	Chi RI & P	122700	44⅜	40¾	44¼	+4
89⅜	68⅛	7	Chi RI & P 7% pf	2100	95	93⅜	95	+1⅜
77	56⅜	6	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1200	81¼	79	80⅞	+⅜
63	50	5	Chi, St P, Minn & Om	1600	64¼	62⅜	64¼	+2⅜
87	70	7	Chi StP M & O pf	500	92	89	89	+3
16⅜	9	—	Chile Copper	16900	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+⅜
29⅜	19⅜	—	Chino Copper	7300	28¼	27⅜	28	+⅜
57⅛	32	—	C C C & St L	1500	64⅛	64	64⅛	—⅜
75	60	—	C C C & St L pfd	300	89	87	89	+1
62¼	36¼	—	Cluett, Peabody	500	57	55	55	—2
80	79⅛		Cluett, Peabody pf	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	—
32⅛	22	—	Colorado Fuel & Iron	5400	32⅞	30	32⅞	+2⅞
40⅜	27¼	3	Colorado Southern	1700	46⅜	45⅛	46⅜	—⅜
59	49	4	Colo Southern 1st pf	400	61	61	60	+⅛
67¼	52	6	Columbia Gas	14600	84¾	83	83⅛	—¾
12⅜	2⅜	—	Columbia Graph	13500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—
62⅜	8⅛	—	Columbia Graph pf	3100	16	15	16	+1
58⅜	28⅜	4	Computing Tab Rec	15200	73	70	71	+1⅜
19	⅜	—	Consolidated Distrib	4100	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
95	77½	7	Consolidated Gas	2900	110¾	108⅛	110¾	+2
21⅞	12⅛	—	Consolidated Textile	8800	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+⅝
66	34⅛	—	Continental Can	3500	62⅜	60¼	60¾	—1
72¼	58⅜	—	Continental Insurance	400	69⅜	69	69	—
99⅜	59	*6	Corn Products	28700	106⅛	103	103¼	—3¼
112	96	7	Corn Products pf	200	115	115	115	+1¼
44⅞	22¼	*2½	Cosden	66400	37⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+⅝
49⅛	30	—	Crex Carpet	200	34⅛	34¼	34¼	+2¼
107⅞	49		Crucible Steel	35100	65	56⅜	64	—
91	77	7	Crucible Steel pf	2600	99	84⅞	88	—
33⅛	10⅞	—	Cuban-American Sugar	25200	23⅞	21⅛	22¼	+¾
95	69	7	Cuban-American Sug pf	200	90	89⅛	90	—
26	5⅛	—	Cuba Cane Sugar	19000	16¼	15	15⅞	+⅜
67⅛	13¼	—	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	17200	37⅜	34	35¼	+2⅜
59⅜	23	—	Davison Chemical	118500	65⅛	61	64¾	+6⅜
110⅛	90	9	Del & Hudson	1500	122¾	117	119⅞	+1¼
249	93	*6	Del Lack & West	4100	116¾	114¼	116	+⅜
100¼	93¼	8	Detroit Edison Co	2600	107¾	106⅜	107	—⅜
21⅛	10⅛	1	Dome Mines	4600	26⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
4⅛	2⅛	—	Duluth SS & A	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
7⅛	3⅛		Dul, S S & Atlantic pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8	—⅛
690	596	†25	Eastman Kodak	142	750	705	740	+10
124⅜	124¼	12	Electric Storage Bat	7300	166	157¾	165¾	+8¾
25¾	16	—	Elk Horn Coal	1500	20¼	19⅛	20	—
9⅜	2⅛	—	Emerson Brantingham	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
40	15⅛	—	Emerson-Brant pfd	700	30¼	30	30	—3¼
61	52	5	Endicott-Johnson	11100	85⅛	83	84¾	+¾
100¾	87	7	Endicott-Johnson pf	500	109¼	108¾	108¾	—¾
15⅜	10	—	Erie	23400	13⅜	13⅛	13¾	+1⅜
22⅛	15	—	Erie 1st pf	16200	22¼	18⅞	22	+3⅛
15⅞	10	—	Erie 2d pf	10700	14⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+1⅜
80⅛	44⅜	8	Famous Players	6300	83	79⅜	83	+2⅜
97	74¼	8	Famous Players pf	800	96	94	96	+1⅜
13⅜	5⅛	—	Federal Min & Smelting	100	11	11	11	+1⅜
43⅛	21	—	Federal Smelting pf	1600	40⅛	38⅛	40⅛	+⅜
90	75	10	Fisher Body	3000	108⅜	107	108	+2
101	85	7	Fisher Body pf	600	93¾	92½	93¾	—1
84	57	8	Fisher Body Ohio pf	200	95	93¾	94	+¾
19⅜	8⅛	—	Fisk Rubber	12500	17¼	16⅛	16⅞	—⅜
20⅜	9⅛	—	Freeport-Texas	5200	18⅜	16⅞	17	—¼
5¾	½	—	Gaston Wms & Wig	2200	⅜	⅜	⅜	—⅛
50⅜	39⅜	3	General Am Tank Car	300	58	58	58	+⅜
78⅜	39½	—	General Asphalt	68100	67⅜	52¾	65⅜	+2¾
117⅜	77	5	General Asphalt pf	1600	103	98	102	+2¾
143¾	109½	‡12	General Electric	7300	164¼	157⅜	161	+3¾
16¾	9⅜	—	General Motors	314500	13⅞	10¾	12⅜	+¾
75	68	6	*General Motors pf	300	79⅛	78	79¾	+⅝
73⅜	60	6	*Gen Motors 6% deb	7300	81	78	79	+¾
85	69	7	*Gen Motors 7% deb	3900	94¼	97	92¼	+2
91⅛	25	—	Gilliland Oil pf	100	78	78	78	+3
44⅛	26⅜	—	Goodrich (B F) Co	4800	40⅛	38¾	40	—⅜
86	68⅛	7	Goodrich pf	1500	86¼	85	85	+1
34⅛	15	—	Granby	2600	27¼	26	26	—2
—	—	—	Granby rts	300	½	⅜	⅜	—
16⅜	9⅛	—	Gray & Davis	4400	19¼	18	19⅛	+1⅜
79¾	60	7	Great Northern pf	15900	74¾	71¾	74⅛	+1⅛
35⅛	25¾	4	Great Nor Ore ctfs	29400	40¾	36¼	40⅜	+4¾
29⅛	18¾	—	Greene-Cananea Copper	1800	28⅞	26¾	29	+1¼
16⅛	5¼	—	Guantanamo Sugar	4900	13	12	12¼	—
11⅛	4¾	—	Gulf Mobile & N	800	11¾	9¾	9¾	—1⅜
26	15	—	Gulf Mobile & N pf	1200	29	27⅞	29	+1⅛
50⅜	25	—	Gulf States Steel	67600	84¼	71	80¾	+9¾
90	85	7	Gulf States St 1st pf	100	95	95	95	+6¾
13⅜	½	—	Habirshaw Cable	4600	2⅜	2	2	—⅜
86	60	7	Hartman Corp	100	97	97	97	—⅜
25	13	—	Hendee Mfg	1300	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+⅜
61	49⅛	3	Homestake Mining	200	70	69	69	—⅜
86	40⅜	—	Houston Oil	1600	80⅜	76⅜	80⅜	+4⅜
16⅛	10⅜	1	Hupp Motor Car	12300	17⅛	16¾	17¼	+¾
20⅜	6	—	Hydraulic Steel	1310	8⅜	7⅜	8⅜	+1⅜
100¾	85⅛	7	Illinois Central	10500	106¾	103	106¾	+4⅜
7⅛	2	—	Indiahoma Refining	2100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	—⅛
15⅜	6⅛	—	Indian Refining	2400	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅜
42¼	29⅜	—	Inspiration Copper	7200	41⅜	40	40⅛	+¾
5⅜	1	—	Interboro Consol	28100	4⅞	2⅜	4⅛	+1⅜
16	3¼	—	Interboro Consol pf	25000	12¾	7	11¾	+3¾
57	31	—	Inter Ag Corp pf	500	40⅞	29⅛	40⅞	+⅞
29	21	2½	Inter Cement	16100	36⅜	34¾	35⅞	+1
—	—	2	Inter Combustion	29200	28⅛	26¾	27	—¾
100⅜	67⅛	5	Inter Harvester	2100	98	95⅛	95½	—1
110	99⅜	7	Inter Harvester pf	300	110	110	110	+1
17¾	7⅝	—	Inter Mer Marine	20050	18¼	16¾	17⅞	+1⅛
67¾	36	6	Inter Mer Marine pf	39600	76⅜	72¼	76⅜	+4⅜
42	25¼	—	Inter Motor Truck	13000	39¾	37	38	—1¼
76	63⅜	7	Inter Motor T 1st pf	3200	81⅜	80	80⅜	+1⅛
64⅛	54	7	Inter Motor T 2d pf	1400	75¾	73½	75	+¾
17	11⅛	—	Inter Nickel	27000	17¼	16¼	17	+⅜
85	60	6	Inter Nickel pf	100	79	79	79	+5
73¼	38⅛	—	Inter Paper	12600	48¼	46	48	+1⅜
75⅜	67	6	Inter Paper pf stpd	2900	67¾	65	66	—1
26	5¼	—	Invincible Oil	48100	20	18⅛	19	—
26	5¼	—	Iowa Central	100	8	8	8	—
40	22⅛	—	Iron Products	3200	31⅛	27¼	31¼	+4¼
4⅞	2	—	Island Oil & Trans	73700	1⅛	⅞	⅞	—⅛
9	4⅛	—	Kansas & Gulf	44400	6⅜	4⅞	6⅛	+1⅛
28⅜	18⅛	—	Kan City Southern	29800	28	25⅛	28	+2⅝
55	45⅛	4	Kan City South pf	1800	57	55	57	+2⅞
85	68	8	Kayser (Julius) & Co	500	96	93	96	—
54⅜	32⅛	—	Kelly Tire	27900	47⅞	46	46¾	—⅜
94	70¼	8	Kelly Tire 8% pf	200	100	99⅞	100	+1⅞
69	35	1½	Kelsey Wheel	3200	111	106	109	+4⅜
94	75	7	Kelsey Wheel pf	200	105	104⅜	105	+1
27⅜	16	—	Kennecott Copper	30100	30½	29¾	30	+¾
6⅛	4⅛	—	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—¾
17⅞	8¼	—	Keystone Tire	23400	18⅞	17⅜	18⅜	+⅜
177	130	6	Kresge (S S) Co	5000	142¾	137	138	—3
58¼	32	—	Lackawanna Steel	15260	54⅛	50¾	54	+3¾
57¾	40	—	Laclede Gas	600	63	60¼	60¼	—3¼
14⅛	10	—	Lake Erie & Western	500	17	16¾	17	+⅛
30	17⅜	—	Lake E & W pf	600	32¼	31⅛	32	—
30	17½	2	Lee Rubber & Tire	6900	33⅜	32	32⅜	—⅜
60¾	47⅛	3½	Lehigh Valley	38900	64⅞	59⅛	63¾	+3¼
21⅛	10	—	Loews Inc	8200	15⅜	14¾	15⅝	+⅝
12¾	7¼	1	Loft Inc	2500	13⅜	12¾	13	—
42	30	—	Loose-Wiles	5600	44	40½	42⅞	+2⅞
118	59⅛	7	Louisville & Nashville	1000	116⅛	115¼	116⅛	+1⅜
102	64	7	Lima Locomotive	10200	112¾	110	110⅜	—⅛
102	87½	7	Lima Loco pf	200	111¼	110¼	111¼	+1¼
72	72	6	Mackay Cos	100	84¼	83¾	84¼	+2
18	10	—	Mallinson & Co	700	20⅛	20	20⅛	+¾
89⅜	21	—	Manati Sugar	2000	49	42¼	42⅜	—¾
80	79	7	Manati Sugar pf	400	76	75¾	76	+1
—	—	—	Manhattan Elec S	11600	61¼	55⅛	60	+3¼
58⅛	32	7	Manhattan El	13600	44⅛	40	43¾	+2¾
36⅜	18	1½	Manhattan Shirt	7400	40⅛	38¼	39⅛	+⅜
7	2⅛	—	Market St Ry	2200	9⅜	8	9	+1
18⅛	12	—	Market St Ry 1st pf	2900	48	31⅛	48	+17
8⅜	4⅛	4	Market St Ry 2d pf	3600	27	18	25	+9
45⅛	27	6	Market St Ry prior pf	12400	65¾	57⅛	63	+5⅛
30⅜	12⅛	—	Marland Oil	14200	28¾	26	28¾	+2¾
19⅜	5	—	Marlin-Rockwell	1400	22	15	15	—6⅜
22	13	2	Martin-Parry	4300	30	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅜
24	11⅜	—	Mathieson Alkali	2200	33¾	32	32¾	+¾
45⅛	3	—	Maxwell Motors A	16100	65	58¾	64¾	+5¾
15⅜	8	—	Maxwell Motors B	20300	21⅛	20	20¼	+⅜
3⅛	⅛	—	Maxwell Motors ctf	200	8¼	7⅛	8¼	+1
114	65⅛	8	May Dept Stores	4900	119⅜	117⅛	117⅛	—2¾
109	95	7	May Dept Stores pf	200	111¾	111¾	111¾	—
—	—	75c	McIntyre Por	24400	20⅛	18⅛	19⅜	—¾
167⅛	84⅛	12	Mexican Petroleum	203000	133	121¾	131	+10⅜
28	15⅜	2	Miami Copper	4100	29¼	27⅛	29	+1¼
16⅛	10	1.20	Middle States Oil	42000	14	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
33⅜	22	—	Midvale Steel	46000	35⅜	33⅜	35¼	+1¾
14⅜	4⅜	—	Minn & St Louis	2500	11	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
74⅛	63	4	Minn, St P & S S M	200	62	61	62	+1⅞
3⅛	⅜	—	M K & T	4500	7⅜	7	7⅜	+3⅜
5¾	2	—	M K & T pf	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅜
9⅜	8⅜	—	M K & T w i	34400	14¼	13⅜	14	+⅜
26⅜	22¾	—	M K & T pf w i	5900	35¾	34¾	35⅜	+1
23¾	16	—	Missouri Pacific	17400	24⅜	22⅞	24¼	+1⅞
49⅛	33¼	—	Missouri Pacific pf	9600	58¾	54⅛	57⅜	+3⅜
25	12⅜	—	Montgomery Ward	44000	20⅛	17⅛	19⅞	+2⅞
64	43	3	Montana Power	1600	68	66⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
100	92¾	7	Montana Power pf	1100	104	103	104¼	+⅜
65	65	3.87½	Morris & Essex	10	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1
28⅞	18	—	Mullins Body	9700	32⅛	31	31⅛	—¾
30	10⅛	—	Nat Acme	3000	16¾	15⅞	16⅜	+⅞
128⅜	102	7	Nat Biscuit	300	137	136¾	137	+1¼
5⅜	15	—	Nat Cloak & Suit	800	42⅛	40	42⅛	—⅛
71	58	7	Nat Cloak & Suit pf	200	88	88	88	+
35⅜	⅜	—	Nat Conduit & Cable	300	2	1¾	2	+⅜
65	26	6	Nat Enamel	11900	37⅜	35	37	+1⅞
87	67¾	6	Nat Lead	3700	92⅞	90	91	+¾
108	100	7	National Lead pf	100	113	113	113	+2⅜
10	7	—	Nat Rys of Mex 1st pf	1100	11¼	10⅞	11	+⅜
6⅛	2⅜	—	Nat Rys of Mex, 2d pf	6400	6	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
15⅜	9	—	Nevada Copper	6300	15⅜	15	15¼	+⅛
77⅜	46	6	New O Tex & Mex	6800	67⅜	63⅞	67⅛	+3⅛
89	47¼	—	New York Air Brake	3300	72	67⅛	70⅜	+2⅜
76	64⅛	5	New York Central	19000	88⅜	86⅜	88¼	+2
61⅛	39	5	N Y C & St L	1300	64⅜	63¼	64¼	+1¼
68⅛	54	5	N Y C & St L 2d pf	800	68⅜	67¼	67¼	—¾
39	20⅜	—	New York Dock	5400	33⅜	29⅜	33	+2¾
57⅛	44	5	New York Dock pf	1700	57	54	56¾	+2¾
33	13	—	New York Shipbuilding	200	20½	19¾	19¾	—⅜
23¾	12	—	N Y N H & H	39700	21¼	20⅛	21	+⅛
23¼	16	2	N Y Ont & Western	65300	30⅛	24	28⅛	+9
13¾	8⅛	—	Norfolk Southern	500	20⅜	20	20⅛	+⅛
104⅜	88⅜	7	Norfolk & Western	20300	106⅜	102¾	105⅞	+2⅞
75	62	4	Norfolk & Western pf	1100	75	74¼	74⅛	+¾
46	32¾	10	North American	13500	57⅜	56⅛	56⅜	—⅜
—	—	—	North Amer, rights	2000	7¼	6⅛	7	+⅝
41⅛	31⅜	3	North Amer pf new	1400	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	—
88¼	61⅜	7	Northern Pacific	20000	77⅛	74¾	77	+2
39	20⅛	—	Nova Scotia Steel	5600	29⅛	26	29	+4
11⅜	7⅛	—	Ohio Body & Power	1000	12⅛	11⅜	12	—¾
4	1¾	—	Okla Ref	9900	2¼	2¾	2⅜	—
30⅜	14	2	Orpheum Circuit	10200	20⅞	18	20¾	+1⅛
148	87	8	*Otis Elevator	1200	139⅜	137	137	—3
91⅛	79¾	8	Otis Elevator pf	100	96	96	96	—
16	8	—	Otis Steel	10500	14¾	12⅛	14¼	+2¾
85	39¾	7	Otis Steel pf	400	65	58¾	65	+5¾
54⅛	24¾	2	Owens Bottle	2900	32	31	31¼	—⅜
19¾	4	—	Pacific Development	4300	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	—¾
68	46¾	5	Pacific Gas & Elec	3200	69¼	68	68	—¾
17¼	8	—	Pacific Mail	1400	15	14¾	15	+1
50⅜	27¾	3	Pacific Oil	95600	55	53⅜	54	+1¼
79⅜	38⅛	6	Pan-Am P & T	74000	63⅜	55⅜	62⅜	+7¼
71⅛	34⅛	6	Pan-Am P & T B	63900	56¼	50	56	+6⅜
13⅜	8	—	Panhandle Prod & Ref	600	8	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
15⅛	9⅞	—	Parish & Bingham	700	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	—¾
41¾	32¼	2	Pennsylvania	80100	43	39⅞	42⅜	+2¾
17	6⅞	—	Penn Seaboard Steel	54300	11	7⅞	10⅞	+¾
64⅜	33⅜	5	*People's Gas	1800	83⅜	81⅛	83⅜	+1⅜
12	8	—	Peoria & Eastern	300	16⅜	16	16⅜	+⅛
23⅞	15¾	—	Pere Marquette	28200	30⅛	28⅜	29⅞	+¾
65⅛	50	5	Pere Marquette pr pf	1400	72⅜	71	67	—
66⅜	34	—	Pere Marquette pf	1200	67¾	63	72⅛	+9⅛
38⅜	26⅛	3	Philadelphia Co	6100	39⅜	37⅜	39⅜	+1¾
105⅜	37⅜	—	Phillips-Jones	700	95	93	94	—
34¼	16	2	Phillips Petroleum	5900	37⅜	36⅛	36⅜	—¾
42¾	9¼	—	Pierce-Arrow	8200	21⅞	18¾	19⅜	—
88	21	—	Pierce-Arrow pf	18400	42	38	40	+1⅞
14⅛	5⅛	—	Pierce Oil	7700	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+⅜
78	30⅛		Pierce Oil pf	2500	56	54⅜	55¾	+2¾
32	23	—	Pittsburg & W Va	22700	31¾	29	31	+1⅜
80	70	6	Pitts & W Virginia pf	400	81	80	81	—
66	50	5	*Pittsburgh Coal	3300	62¼	60¾	61⅞	—⅛
83⅛	79	—	Pittsburgh Steel, pf	100	90	90	90	—
16¾	12⅛	1½	Pond Creek Coal	1500	18¼	17¼	17¾	—1
96	48	—	Pressed Steel Car	5800	77	73⅛	76	+1¾
104	80	7	Pressed Steel Car pf	200	93¾	93	93⅛	+1⅛
34⅛	20⅜	—	Producers & Refiners	2500	28⅜	27	27¾	+¾
70¾	54	6	Public Service, N J	5100	87	84⅜	84⅜	—1⅛
114¾	87¾	8	Pullman Co	17000	125¾	122⅛	123⅜	+1⅛
51⅜	24¾	—	Punta Alegre Sugar	5300	42⅛	40⅛	40⅞	—1⅛
40⅜	21⅛	2	Pure Oil	48900	32⅛	31	32	1⅜
—	—	8	Pure Oil 8% pf	1800	101⅛	100	101⅛	+1⅜
—	—	—	Pure Oil rts	63700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—
99⅛	67	8	Ry Steel Spring	3600	101	98¼	99⅜	+1⅜
107	98	7	Ry Steel Spring pf	1100	113	113	113	—2
26¾	19	1.35	Rand Mines	1300	25⅜	24	25	+1⅜
16	11	—	Ray Copper	7400	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+⅛
89¼	60¾	4	Reading	39300	79⅜	74⅜	79⅜	+4⅜
55	36⅛	2	Reading 1st pf	500	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—1¼
57¾	38⅜	2	Reading 2d pf	600	48⅜	48⅜	48⅞	+1⅛
36⅜	17⅛	—	Remington Typewriter	3800	37⅛	33	34	+⅞
39⅜	18	—	Replogle Steel	24400	36¼	30⅜	34¼	+3¾
24⅜	5	—	Republic Motor Tr Co	2000	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
73⅜	41⅛	—	Republic Steel	11400	56⅞	53⅛	56	+3⅜
96¼	75¾	7	Republic Steel pf	4800	80	78	80	+2
10	6	—	Robert Reis & Co	4000	20⅜	14¼	18	—¾
55	40¼	—	Robt Reis & Co 1st pf	100	65	65	65	+4⅜
69⅜	46⅜	5.20	Royal Dutch	112100	60¾	54¾	60⅛	+5⅛
—	—	—	Rutland pf	500	35⅛	25	33	+6⅜
14⅛	10¼	1	St Joseph Lead	2600	14	13¾	14	+⅜
25⅜	19⅛	—	St L & S F	33100	30⅜	28⅜	30⅜	+1⅜
39¾	27⅞	—	St L & S F pf	1300	51¼	49¾	51¼	+¾
30⅛	19⅜	—	St Louis Southwestern	8600	30⅜	28¾	30¼	+1⅜
41	28	—	St Louis Sou pf	5600	44⅞	43	44	+⅜
5⅛	1⅛	—	Santa Cecilia Sugar	4600	5⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅜
23⅜	8⅜	—	Savage Arms	3700	24⅜	17	17	—7
6⅜	2⅛	—	Saxon Motor	14800	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	+1
7⅛	2⅜	—	Seaboard Air Line	4100	6	5⅜	6	+⅛
12⅛	4⅛	—	Seaboard Air Line pf	9200	11¾	9⅞	11	+1⅜
98¾	54¼	—	Sears Roebuck	37000	77	74	76	+1¾
104	85	7	Sears Roebuck pf	200	102¾	102	102	—3
25¼	12¾	—	Seneca Copper	4700	14	13	13⅛	—⅜
9⅜	4⅜	—	Shattuck-Arizona	500	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
49	30⅜	74c	Shell Transport	8000	45⅛	41⅛	44⅛	+5⅛
28⅛	16⅛	—	Sinclair Oil	121500	26⅜	24¼	25⅞	+1⅜
56	32⅛	—	Sloss Sheffield Steel	7700	45⅞	41⅛	45¼	+5⅛
75	68¼	—	Sloss-Shefld Stl & I pf	1000	71	71⅛	71⅛	+1⅛
101	67⅛	6	Southern Pacific	51000	90	86⅛	90	+2⅜
103	26	8	South P R Sugar	600	51	50	50	—
103	78	—	South P R Sugar pf	200	92¼	92	92	+3
24⅞	17⅜	—	Southern Railway	24898	25⅛	22¾	23⅞	+2⅛
60	42	—	Southern Railway pf	8600	55⅛	53⅜	55⅜	+1⅜
119	108	—	Standard Mill	20	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	—¾
81¼	75	6	Standard Milling pf	200	91¾	90¾	91	+4
98⅛	67⅛	4	Standard Oil of Cal	14800	98⅜	96⅛	97¼	—⅛
192¾	124⅛	5	Standard Oil of N J	6500	179⅜	173	173	—2⅜
114⅛	105⅛	7	Standard Oil of N J pf	6300	115	114	114⅞	+¾
85⅛	66	7	Steel & Tube pf	200	75	73	73	—
119	81	8	Stern Brothers 8% pf	100	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+⅜
37	21	2	Stewart-Warner	17800	40⅞	38	39¾	+1⅜
46	25¼	—	Stromberg Carburetor	12600	51⅛	47⅛	50⅞	+3¼
93¼	43⅜	7	Studebaker Co	293600	119¾	113⅜	116¾	+4
103⅜	83	7	Studebaker pf	3900	109	106	108¾	+2¼
10⅜	3	—	Submarine Boat	4500	5⅛	4⅜	5¼	—
13¼	3¾	—	Superior Oil	4800	6⅛	5⅛	5⅜	+¾
48	25⅜	—	Superior Steel	14000	39⅛	24⅞	39⅜	+4
—	—	—	Sweets Co America	16900	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	—⅜
25⅜	2	—	Temptor C & F	1200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅜	+¾
11	6⅜	—	Tenn Copper	10100	11⅞	10⅜	11⅜	—⅜
48	29	3	†Texas Co	53400	45⅜	44⅛	44⅞	+⅜
42⅛	32⅜	2½	†Texas Gulf Sulph	6600	42	40¼	41⅛	—⅛
50	24	70c	Texas & Pacific	43900	35⅜	34⅛	35⅜	+1⅛
27¾	16⅛	1	Tex & Pac Coal & Oil	84800	28⅛	26⅜	27⅞	+1¼
20⅜	12¼	—	Third Avenue	10800	23¼	19¼	22⅛	+1⅜
175	119	8	Tide Water Oil	700	119⅜	116⅜	116⅜	—1
17	8	—	T StL & Western ctf B	2700	29⅛	28⅛	29	+⅜
27⅛	15	—	T StL & West pf ctf B	3300	41⅛	33⅜	40	—1⅜
13	6	—	Transcontinental Oil	38100	10⅛	9⅛	9⅜	+⅜
44⅛	28	—	*Transue & Williams	3500	45⅛	41	42⅞	+1⅛
58⅛	31⅛	—	Twin City R T	600	45⅛	44	45⅛	+1⅛
76	74¼	7	Twin City R T pf	100	83	83	83	—
107¼	101¼	7	Underwood Typewtr pf	200	115¾	115¾	115¾	+1⅛
75	57	8	Union Bag & Paper	1300	62¼	60¾	61	+1
25⅛	15⅛	—	Union Oil	23300	19¾	18	19	+⅜
131¾	111	10	Union Pacific	17190	137⅛	133¼	137	+2¾
74⅛	62¼	4	Union Pacific pf	2400	75⅛	72⅛	73⅛	+⅜
107	87⅛	7	Union Tank Car	100	99	99	99	—
40	92	7	Union Tank Car pf	300	103⅛	102⅜	102¾	—⅜
34	19	—	United Alloy Steel	2700	31⅜	31	31¼	+⅜
207	95¾	8	United Fruit	6900	148	141⅛	146	+4¾
12⅜	6	—	United Ry Invest	19000	16¼	11⅜	15⅜	+4¼
26	17	—	United Ry Invest pf	6400	35¼	29⅜	34⅛	+3⅜
7	5⅜	—	United States Express	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	—
19	11¾	—	U S C I P & Fdy	23100	38⅜	35⅛	37	+⅜
57¼	38	5	U S C I P & Fdy pf	2200	69¾	62	[illegible]	+
63¼	41⅛	—	U S Realty & Imp	5000	65¾	61⅞	64⅜	+2
79¾	40⅜	—	U S Rubber	16900	65	61¼	63¾	+1
103⅞	74	8	U S Rubber 1st pf	500	105¾	104¾	105	—
39⅜	26	—	U S Smelting	3700	38⅜	36⅜	38	+⅜
145	37	3½	U S Smelting pf	600	47	46⅛	47	+⅜
86⅛	70¼	5	U S Steel	182900	98⅜	95⅞	97⅞	+2⅜
119	105	7	U S Steel pf	1600	117⅞	117	117⅛	+1
66⅜	41⅛	2	Utah Copper	35500	66⅛	63⅛	65¾	+1¾
12⅜	8¼	—	Utah Securities	13900	17⅜	15⅛	16⅞	+5⅜
41	25⅛	—	Vanadium Corporation	78400	45	39	44⅛	+5⅜
42¼	20⅜	—	Va-Car Chem	2200	35¾	33⅛	34⅜	—
102¾	57¾	—	Va-Car Chem pf	900	77⅞	75	77⅜	+2¾
95	59	—	Virginia I C & C	100	45	45	44⅛	+¾
95	59	5	Va I C & C pf	300	69	69	69	+1
9¼	5⅜	—	Vivandou	10400	11⅛	10¼	11⅛	+1
9	6⅜	—	Wabash	6200	10	9⅜	9⅛	+1
24⅛	18	—	Wabash pf, A	31700	32¼	30⅞	31⅜	+1⅜
15⅜	12⅜	—	Wabash pf, B	400	21¼	20	20	—⅜
13⅜	8⅛	1	Weber & Heilbroner	2500	13⅜	12	12⅛	—1
72	49⅛	5	Wells Fargo	700	80	78¼	78¼	—¾
11⅛	8⅛	—	Western Maryland	9300	10¼	9⅜	10¼	+⅜
21	14¼	—	Westrn Maryland 2d pf	3600	18⅞	17⅞	18¾	+¾
30⅜	15	—	Western Pacific	4100	20⅛	19⅜	19¾	+¾
70⅛	51¼	6	Western Pacific pf	1500	56⅜	55⅛	55⅞	+⅝
94	76	7	Western Union	1600	99	97	98⅛	—
92⅛	81¼	4	Westinghouse Air B	300	90	89¼	90	—
52⅛	38⅞	7	Westinghouse	69000	62⅞	57	62	+4¾
65¼	56	—	Westinghouse 1st pf	200	69⅛	69¼	69¼	+⅜
11⅛	6¼	—	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2400	9⅛	8⅜	9¼	—⅜
19⅜	12⅜	—	Wheeling & L E pf	2500	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	+⅜
44	29¼	4	White Motors	9300	44¼	42¾	43	+¾
17⅜	7	—	White Oil	16700	10¾	9⅛	9⅜	+¾
18⅜	8⅛	—	Wickwire Steel	8400	16⅛	14⅜	16⅜	+2⅛
10⅛	4⅜	—	Willys-Overland	33400	9⅜	8¼	8⅜	+¾
42	23	—	Willys-Overland pf	3300	41	38⅛	39⅜	+2⅞
47	27¼	—	Wilson & Co	3400	42⅞	40	41⅛	+2⅜
89⅞	65	7	Wilson & Co, pf	100	80	80	80	—
37½	23	—	Wisconsin Central	900	38¾	30	38¾	+8¼
139⅜	105	8	Woolworth	800	163	161	161⅞	—⅜
115¼	105	7	Woolworth pf	200	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	—⅜
55¾	30¼	4	Worthington Pump	6100	54⅜	51	53	+1
85	70¼	7	Worth Pump pf A	300	88⅛	85	88⅛	—⅛
70	54	6	Worthington pf B	100	72	72	72	+1
9⅜	6⅛	1	Wright Aero Corp	800	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+⅛

*Ex-dividend. † Part extra. ‡ Part stock. †† Sales through Friday. a In stock.

Total aggregate sales for week 7,870,800

CANADIAN RAILWAYS PUSH CONSTRUCTION

A considerable amount of new government construction work is being contemplated which would involve the use of steel, according to a report to the steel and iron division of the United States Department of Commerce by Vice-Consul Giroux at Quebec. The chief engineer and director of railways of the Province of Quebec said that for the coming year a substantial number of new bridge projects are being planned. During the period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, 58 steel bridges were built and 55 are now under construction, while the cost of the bridges now being built totals $1,368,728. Of the bridges now under construction 32 are to be of all steel construction and 23 of reenforced concrete.

Only two railway projects are planned for the coming year. The first, now under construction, is a section of the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway, from Kipawa to Riviere-des-Quinze, a distance of 70 miles. This will be a colonization road, using a 56-pound rail. The second project is that of the Quebec-Chibougamou Railway through Lake St. John. The new section now contracted for will run from Chicoutimi to St. Felicien, a distance of about 120 miles. This will be a first-class road, using a 100-pound rail.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS BUYS RIGHTS

The Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, Mich., has purchased the press rights of the Planographic Equipment Company, Inc., which will permit it to produce presses for catalogues and magazines.

Two years ago, to meet demand for its flat bed web and metropolitan tubular rotary presses, Duplex doubled its capacity by the construction of a new foundry and machine shop. Under the present plan of reorganization $750,000 7½ per cent bonds have been sold, and the proceeds used for the purchase of sufficient equipment to again double capacity. Within less than three years capacity had been quadrupled.

Planographic Equipment will continue a separate corporate entity, and engage in the development of other machinery. John N. Cole, president of Planographic, becomes a director in the Duplex concern. Planographic receives in payment for its press rights share in Duplex which it will distribute to its shareholders.

The only funded debt of Duplex is the $750,000 bond issue. Stock of the new company has not yet been decided upon. The old Duplex had $600,000 stock. It did a business of around $2,000,000 a year. Planographic did a business of around $250,000. With increased plant facilities and additional press rights, it is estimated the new Duplex company will do a business of around $3,000,000 annually, which will make it one of the three largest producers of newspaper presses in the Western Hemisphere.

AMERICAN OIL MEN INVADE PERSIA

American oil interests, independent of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have made a formal bid to the Persian Government for a concession to explore for oil in five northern provinces of Persia.

The concession on these provinces was originally offered Standard Oil of New Jersey last fall. Subsequently Anglo-Persian Oil, stock controlled by British Government, stated it owned a prior concession to these provinces.

The conflicting interests of the two companies were apparently adjusted during the presence in New York of Sir John Cadman, technical advisor to Anglo-Persian last December. Agreement then was reached for the operation of five northern provinces by a new American company jointly owned by Standard Oil and Anglo-Persian.

The concession, however, has never been actually granted, as the two companies desired some changes in the terms offered

One provision of the tentative concession was the loan of $1,000,000 by Standard Oil to Persia to meet accrued army pay rolls. While this loan has been reported made, no official confirmation is available.

It is stated in some quarters that agreement between Standard Oil and Anglo-Persian to operate jointly in five northern provinces did not particularly please the Persian Government. They preferred entry of entirely new interests in the northern provinces. This element may result in new bidders receiving some consideration.

CANADIAN RAILROADS CUT DOWN DEFICITS

OTTAWA, April 8—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics report for 1921 on operating revenue and expenditure of Canadian railways shows the substantial reductions in operating deficits of the government-owned system. The operating deficit of Canadian government railways, which includes Intercolonial and National Transcontinental lines, was $5,587,298, compared with $5,862,578 in 1920; of Canadian Northern $6,754,236, compared with $9,866,240; and of Grand Trunk Pacific $3,997,483, compared with $6,137,025.

The reduction for all these lines was from $21,865,843 to $16,339,022. Grand Trunk had a profit on operation of 5,678,739, an increase of $450,000 over 1920. This, however, was not sufficient to meet fixed charges of about $10,000,000. Fixed charges on government roads, exclusive of Grand Trunk, were slightly over $33,000,000.

BUSINESS REVIVAL CALLS MEN TO WORK

WASHINGTON, April 8—Slowly but surely business is throwing off the shackles of depression which have enslaved it since the termination of the war, according to the March Industrial Survey of the United States Employment Service. The survey, made in 65 industrial centers and comprising 1428 firms, each employing more than 500 workers, showed that on March 31 these firms had 39,558 more employees on their pay rolls than on Feb. 28, an increase of 2.5 per cent.

Employment increased in all industries, except food and kindred products, textiles and their products and leather and its finished products. Basic industries such as iron, steel and metal products, vehicles for land transportation, railroad repair shops, paper and printing, stone, clay and glass products, made substantial gains.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ITALIAN BUSINESS SITUATION SHOWS SOME BETTERMENT

American Consul at Milan Reports Greater Demand for American Goods

WASHINGTON, April 8—In spite of the continuance of the crisis, the feeling in Italy is favorable, and with the prospective solution of some of the major financial and industrial problems now pending, a gradual return to normal may be anticipated, according to cable advices to the United State Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché MacLean, at Rome.

The new Government has resumed the discussion and approval of the budget in advance, a practice which has been abandoned since the war, and is submitted to a policy of strict economy. An encouraging improvement is shown in increased government revenues and a slight reduction in the note circulation.

Arrangements are under way for the reconstruction of the Banca di Sconto and an early liquidation and settlement of the affairs of the Ilva and Ansaldo companies is expected. The security market was inactive and exchange closed at 5.01 cents after little fluctuations during the month.

Revenues Increase

The government receipts for the eight months' period of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to 8,435,000,000 lire, an increase of 1,409,000,000 lire as compared with the corresponding period of 1920-21.

The situation of the three banks of issue on Jan. 31 was as follows: Note circulation, 18,755,000,000 lire, as compared with 19,208,000,000 on Dec. 31; discounted commercial paper, 5,864,000,000 lire; deposits, 1,423,000,000 lire, Private banks show a further loss of deposits but an increasing amount of cash holdings on Jan. 31. Money is scarce and attempts are being made to obtain a reduction of the official 6 per cent rate of discount.

Large amounts are being charged off by many of the large Italian corporations on account of depreciation and losses incurred in 1921. This liquidation probably will continue until all the speculative elements have been eliminated.

Business failures, which in November dropped to 189, rose to 243 in December, 237 in January, and 252 in February. During 1921 there were 1789 petitions of bankruptcy.

The American consul at Milan reports that the effect of the appreciation of the lira is already producing increased inquiries and demands for American goods and for the renewal of relations with American houses which had previously been discontinued, due to the unfavorable exchange and accompanying difficulties. Progress is being made toward reduction of the unfavorable trade balance, but the steady increase of prices proves a hindrance. For the first five months of the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1921, imports amounted to 4,746,000,000, and exports to 3,087,000,000 lire. If continued at the same rate, the total unfavorable trade balance for the fiscal year will be slightly less than 4,000,000,000 lire.

The policy of concluding short term commercial conventions with foreign nations is being continued, and negotiations are at present under way with Jugo-Slavia, Spain and France, similar to those already concluded with Tzecho-Slovakia Poland and Germany.

The strike, which began in Naples and spread to all Italian ports, was terminated March 30. Unemployment increased steadily from 512,260 in December to 541,775 in January and 616,819 in February. However, it is probable that the peak of the Labor troubles has been passed, as recent heavy rains have made it possible to remove the restriction on the use of electric power in northern Italy.

Little diminution is shown in the cost of living. The housing situation is still very serious, and renewals of leases have frequently been made at increases as high as 100 per cent.

The February imports of coal were 447,000 tons, compared with 666,000 in January. No coal imports from the United States are shown. The silk market is active with sustained prices, while olive oil shows a decline. Cotton is quiet. A revival of the demand for American lumber and pitch pine is expected as prices can now be made to meet competition with inferior woods. Imports of cereals fell from 320,000 tons in January to only 184,000 tons in February, and a corresponding decrease occurred in the total imports by sea, which dropped from 1,300,000 tons in January to 863,000 tons in February.

Heavy snows and rainfalls have helped winter crops, and it is believed that there will be an average yield. Preparations for spring planting are proceeding normally.

ARGENTINE LOAN STILL IN VIEW

NEW YORK—Bankers expect negotiations will be resumed at once by the Argentine Government for a long-time loan for refunding and consolidating outstanding loans. The expectations are based on dispatches from Buenos Aires indicating the radical party has been successful at the polls and elected Dr. Marcelo T. de Alevar president, to succeed President Irigoyen. De Alevar, who was at one time Argentine Ambassador to Paris, is in full sympathy with the financial and other policies of the present administration, which also is radical.

PIG IRON OUTPUT LARGER

The daily rate of the March pig iron production was 85,829 gross tons, according to The Iron Age, a gain of approximately 13 per cent over the average daily output of 68,514 tons in February.

MINNESOTA IRON MINES AGAIN BUSY

DULUTH, Minn., April 8—Complete reversal has come about in iron mining in the Lake Superior district the past 10 days. Work has already been resumed at some mines, and officials of others are expecting orders to begin operations for the season. Unemployment on the ranges has been greatly relieved.

Inland Steel will begin shipments from the stock pile to the docks April 10. More than 150,000 tons of iron and manganiferous ores are on pile.

The Great Northern is pushing erection of its new steel and concrete ore loading dock at Superior. It is estimated to cost $3,000,000 and scheduled to be completed prior to the opening of navigation in 1923.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co.—A daily productive rate of more than 65,000 tons of pig iron, compared with 28,000 for last July; a most successful opening by the largest manufacturer of rugs; railroad equipment orders larger than several years; heavy takings of copper, both for domestic and foreign use; a gain of 143% in the first quarter by one of the leading automobile manufacturers, are some of the most tangible evidences of returning prosperity.

The stock market acts in an altogether natural and encouraging fashion. The advance has been large, but this advance began from an abnormally low point; a good many stocks that have enjoyed a considerable rise seemed cheap when they struck present prices on their way down. We feel that while normal reactions are, of course, bound to occur, there is no occasion as yet to hang out danger signals. The great force behind this market is "cheap money." A bull movement does not culminate until there has been a much greater expansion of loans and impairment of the banking position than has yet taken place.

Paine, Webber & Co.—The bull stock market gains momentum as it advances, and although many securities have experienced sharp advances, there are many others selling below their "highs" of 1920-21, which should move up proportionately. The market sank to great depths, and it will require more or less time to reach a level of prices commensurate with values. Either speculator or investor can still buy into the market by using judgment and discretion.

Munds & Winslow, New York—Ever since the upward turn in security prices began about six months ago, the stock market has been forced to rely almost entirely on two major influences—the growing ease and abundance of money, and an unmistakably strong technical position. Funds were released through the liquidation of old loans, and a flattened business situation could make no profitable employment of them. Public speculative holdings of stocks were small, because the factors making for a rise in the market were not of the sort to appeal to the popular imagination. Thus far the plentitude of money and the relatively small amount of stocks standing in the way of an advance has been responsible for the rise.

The stock market now seems to have reached the point where the propulsive force of general economic improvement is about to add its influence to the factors hitherto almost solely operative. This new element is broad in scope, taking in our whole domestic situation and embracing the financial and industrial structure of other countries. The victory of Lloyd George, the promise of progress at Genoa, the evident movement to restore the economic life of such "unrecognized" countries as Russia and Mexico—these are but a few of the signs of returning world sanity.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston—It is apparent that the conservative has little place in the sun at the present time. People are not interested in being told what to do, but rather in being told how to get rich the quickest. There are few indications that the public, which has recently taken the market into its own hands, will not carry it along for some time. Nevertheless the facts in the situation are that, from now on, there will probably be more money made in buying conservative oils and ultra-conservative industrials than in continuing to follow those issues that have recently scored sharp advances.

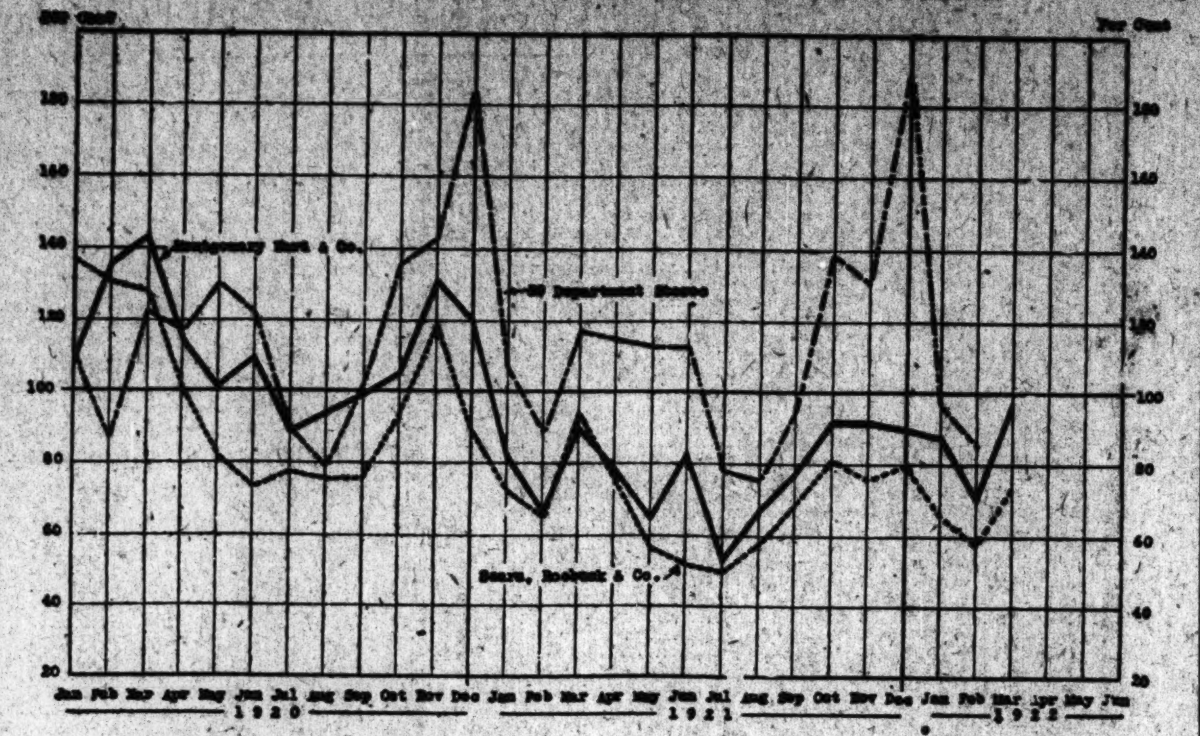
Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston—We continue optimistic on high grade bonds and stocks, basing our belief on the prospect of continued easy money and in a gradual improvement in the business world. We believe it reasonable to anticipate that the better class of investment securities will advance during the coming year until they are on a 5 per cent basis or thereabouts.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co.—The bull movement in securities is rapidly gaining force and strength; it is unfolding and broadening exactly according to form and precedent; but every day which now passes brings us that much nearer to a substantial reaction. As a conjecture, we should say that some time during the latter part of April or the first of May we might expect a reversal of the trend of prices; it may come sooner, but no matter how severe such a reaction may be, we believe it will prove only temporary, and that after weakly margined stock has been forced out, the forward movement will be resumed. The wonder of the situation to us is that this bull market has not been foreseen earlier by larger numbers of people.

MARYLAND BANK MERGER

BALTIMORE, April 8—An agreement has been reached between the Elkton Bank & Trust Company and the National Bank of Chesapeake City whereby the Elkton Bank takes over the assets of the National Bank of Chesapeake City and guarantees all deposits. This action followed a run on the latter, caused by the circulation of rumors which were declared to be groundless.

RETAIL TRADE SHOWS SEASONAL TREND



In the accompanying chart the sales of 59 department stores in the New York Federal Reserve district and of the two leading mail order houses of the middle west—Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co.—are plotted on a scale in which the average monthly value of sales during 1919 is taken as the index of 100. The movements of the three curves throw some light in a general way upon the relative changes in the buying power of urban and rural communities.

The slump in sales, as measured in dollars, was much more pronounced in the case of mail order houses in 1921 than in 1920. This is to be attributed in part to the recessions in price levels during this period, but it especially reflects the decline in the purchasing power of farmers. It will be noted, on the other hand, that the sales of department stores during 1921, in spite of the decline in prices, compare favorably with those of the previous year, and that the seasonal spurt of the holiday period was slightly better than that of the year before. For the first quarter of the current year, however, the sales of the department stores have been slightly below those of a year ago. The same is also true for one of the mail order houses, while the other has registered some improvement. In general, the movement of the curves in 1922 corresponds very closely with that for the corresponding period a year ago. The data for the department stores have been compiled by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RUNS OWN PAPER MILL

WASHINGTON, April 8—At intervals the Commerce Department's bureau of standards has to operate its own miniature paper mills to make experiments of value to the bureau of printing and engraving, various other governmental agencies, and the American paper industry. For this work a certain amount of paper pulp is required.

This is often produced from scrap or waste paper from the Department of Commerce and the bureau of standards itself. The paper produced as a result of the performance of some experiments is utilized by the bureau as mimeograph and tablet paper. In other words, the bureau uses waste by-products to produce by-product paper for its own use and saves the government a tidy sum every month.

In a few instances when the Department of Commerce has been without funds for mimeograph paper to be used in sending out census and other reports, the bureau of standards has operated its paper mill to meet the emergency. In these instances it has produced an unexcelled mimeograph paper which can also be used for pen and ink work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINE BONANZA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The Premier Gold Mining Company, which operates the famous Premier mine outside Stewart, in the north of British Columbia, will declare a dividend of $500,000 for the quarter ending March 31, according to information which has reached mining officials here. A dividend of $400,000 was paid on the capitalization of 5,000,000 ($1 par) for the quarter ending Dec. 31, last, so that the Premier now is considered the most important discovery in Canada for years.

The immense value of the mine was first demonstrated in 1917, when a new syndicate took over the property after the original owners had failed to find sufficiently rich ore to justify the expensive development work required. Later the Guggenheims and Keith-Untermeyer interests, of New York, bought a three-fifths share in the mine for a price which has not been divulged, and about $750,000 was expended on the erection of a hydroelectric plant and the installation of other equipment. A steady stream of ore is now being shipped to smelters at Anyox and Tacoma.

AIR BRAKE PLANT PLANS FULL TIME

The New York Air Brake Company expects to put its plant located at Watertown, N. Y., on full time on or about May 1. Unfilled orders now on the books, together with others in prospect, will make it possible to completely exhaust before July 1 its supply of manufactured parts on hand at the close of 1921 amounting to approximately $4,000,000.

It is believed that when the plant is put on full time it will also be necessary to increase its normal force, which totaled about 2000 workmen. For some time past the plant of the company has been operating on a three days a week basis.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18—The special committee of the board of supervisors gave, as a fair valuation of the Market Street Railway properties, a figure of $35,000,000 with deferred payments carrying 5 per cent interest. Purchase at this valuation will be on a plan partially to pay out of earnings and would require ratification at the election next November on a bond issue of $14,000,000 by the municipality to take care of the traction company's bonds and notes maturing in 1924.

FLAXSEED OUTPUT LESS

Production of flaxseed in the Argentine, India, United States, and Canada for the season 1921-22 is estimated at 56,159,000 bushels, compared with 80,002,000 bushels in the previous season. The countries mentioned are the principal producers.

AUSTRALIA IS A GOOD BUYER OF AMERICAN LUMBER

Fir to Value of $270,000 Exported in February—Best Showing Since the War

WASHINGTON, April 8—The outstanding feature of the foreign lumber trade in February, according to an analysis by the lumber division of the United States Department of Commerce, was the exports of fir lumber to Australia, amounting to 13,669,000 board feet, with a declared valuation of $270,000. In quantity this is 42 per cent of the United States fir exports to Australia for the whole of 1921, and 19 per cent of our 1920 Australian shipments, which is by far the best showing since the war, and it is hoped foreshadows a return of that fir market to its pre-war position.

The total exports of lumber (boards, planks, and scantlings) from the United States during February last, amounted to 126,000,000 board feet, as compared with 66,000,000 board feet in 1921 and 106,000,000 in 1920. For the eight months ending with February, the lumber exports amounted to 971,000,000 board feet, as compared with 912,000,000 in 1921 and 958,000,000 in 1920.

Fir Lumber Exports Drop

Owing to the falling demand in Japan, the exports of fir lumber dropped 59,000,000 feet during February, a loss of nearly 23 per cent, as compared with the month previous, but still well above the monthly average of any former year.

The exports of southern yellow pine, in boards and planks, were about the same as those for the previous month. Argentina made the best showing, taking approximately 9,000,000 feet, which was more than twice the amount exported to that country during February, 1921. For the eight months ending February, as compared with the similar period a year ago, an improvement is noted in shipments to Argentina, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom.

With the exception of gum, whose exports appear to be making a steady improvement, foreign hardwood shipments show little change. Oak, the leading item, is still scarcely 30 per cent of its monthly pre-war average. The exports of gum for the last eight months are nearly 45 per cent larger than for the similar period a year ago, though in value 25 per cent less.

Italy Offers Good Market

The prospect for the sale of American lumber in Italy has very much improved, according to a report from Commercial Attaché McLean. Very recently prominent importers have reported that, owing to the decline of American lumber prices and the steady improvement in exchange rates, they are now able to offer southern yellow pine at prices that at least offer the possibility of making sales in competition with inferior woods, which since the war have severely limited the use of this pine on account of its high cost.

Fir and spruce (called in Italian "abete"), obtained from the Trentino, southern Austria, and Jugo-Slavia, and Italian chestnut have been substituted for southern yellow pine, but the latter is admitted to be far superior, and will be given the preference if the difference in price is not too great. At the present time southern yellow pine can be delivered at western Italian ports at about 1000 lire per 1000 feet, whereas "abete" ranges from 700 to 825 lire (par value of one lira, $0.193; present exchange value, about $0.05.)

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP.

The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net profits of $7,646,909 after charges, inventory adjustments and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to $2.27 a share on 2,169,439 shares of common stock, no par, compared with $16,179,939, or $6.33 a share on 2,143,466 shares of common in 1920.

TURN IN TIDE OF BANK CLEARINGS IS BEING MAINTAINED

The turn in the tide of bank clearings reported by Bradstreet's for February, the total for that month showing the first gain over the like month of the previous year since the summer of 1920, has been maintained. The March total at 119 cities of the United States, $30,985,270,000, shows a gain of 6.6 per cent over the like month a year ago, whereas the gain in February was only 2.2 per cent, and the January total showed an actual loss of 8.2 per cent from that recorded in the first month of 1921.

In March, as in February, three groups of cities, the New England, middle and far-western, showed gains, but also in March as in February the main responsibility for the gain in the month's total rested with New York, which showed a gain in March over a year ago of 12.1 per cent, whereas the total for the 118 other cities combined showed a decrease of half of 1 per cent from March last year. Compared with the peak year in bank clearings, 1920, March clearings at 119 cities this year showed a decrease of 20.2 per cent, the decrease at New York being 16.1 per cent, while at 118 other cities the decline from March, 1920, was 25.6 per cent.

GOOD YIELDS ON FOREIGN BONDS

Although there has been good advance in both American and European bonds, foreign government securities offer considerably larger yields than most of the corporate bonds of the United States.

The Belgian issues show an advance from the low of last year on current prices of 11 points for the 8s and about 13 points for the 7½s, the latter having sold at 95½ in 1921 and the former at 96¾, compared with 108 or better at present. French Republic 8s have advanced from 96 to over 106 and the 7½s from 93¼ to 102½. The French City 6s still offer a very substantial yield of about 8 per cent with the Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux 6s selling at about 88.

Japanese 4½s, 1925, return about 8 per cent and must appreciate at least $3 a year to maturity, while the sterling 4s at 75½ show a return of higher than 8 per cent. These Japanese issues appear to be the most attractive issues in the foreign group although the 4s show an appreciation from the low of last year of nearly 20 points. The current price of some of the foreign bonds and the low prices of last year make an interesting comparison:

	Current Price	Low 1921
Belgian 7½s, 1945	108⅝	95½
do 8s, 1941	108	96¾
French Rep 8s, 1945	106¼	96
do 7½s, 1941	102½	93¼
Japanese 4½s, 1925	89¼	75⅛
do Sterling 4s, 1931	75½	56
Lyons 6s, 1934	87¾	74½
Marseilles 6s, 1934	87¾	74
United King 5½s, 1937	100⅝	83
do 5½s, 1929	106¼	86
do 5½s, 1922	106⅝	94

WIRE PRODUCTS PRICE UP

PITTSBURGH, April 7—The Pittsburgh Steel Company today announced an advance of approximately 10 cents a hundred pounds in the minimum prices of jobbers' carload lots of wire products, effective at once. It was explained that the increase was ordered to "adjust and harmonize" schedules.

New prices quoted are: Standard wire nails $2.50 base; coated nails, $2 base; galvanized bundle wire and staples, $3.15 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Pittsburgh. Plain wire remained unchanged at $2.25 base per 100 pounds f. o. b. Pittsburgh.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Deposits Go on Interest
APRIL 15
and the 15th of each month

RECUPERATION IN BUSINESS IS NOW BEING EXTENDED

With recognition of the unsatisfactory phases which still prevail, the fact is nevertheless clear that the business revival is being extended, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade, which continues: Close observers of conditions do not disregard the deleterious influence of present labor troubles, nor the unsettling effects of past economic readjustments, but a basis unmistakably exists for the statement that the scope of the recovery is widening.

While uniformity of improvement is conspicuously lacking, irregularity of demand and prices is a natural concomitant of economical recuperation, and its absence now would be surprising. The maintenance of a conservative policy in many quarters is more to be desired, after the experience of the last two years, than a repetition of unwholesome inflation, and prudent action at this time affords a solid foundation for subsequent progress.

That confidence has strengthened, rather than lessened, is evidenced by the tenor of dispatches from different sections of the country, and gains in actual transactions have exceeded expectations in some important industries.

Far East Trade Notes

A method of securing dye from koaliang bran has been discovered, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Consul Kirjassof, Dairen. Kaoliang is a kind of sorghum, or giant millet, resembling broom corn. A mixture containing seven parts bran and the remainder consisting of soda, sulphate, etc., will produce the dye which is patented for brown and black, and also patent applied for to cover blue-black. Kaoliang bran may be obtained in practically unlimited quantities in Manchuria, delivered at stations of the South Manchuria Railway at approximately 1.80 yen per 100 kin. The cost of production of black dyes is about 15 yen per 100 kin, to be sold at 25 yen per 100 kin; of brown dyes, about 60 yen per 100 kin, to be sold at 70 yen per 100 kin; and of blue-black dyes, about 25 yen per 100 kin, to be sold at 35 yen per 100 kin.

According to a recent official report from Bangkok just received by the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce, a general financial stagnation still prevails in Siam. In view of this fact, therefore, it is suggested that a large-scale American trading house established to promote American trade there would yield, at present, no material profit. However, it is thought that the importation of Siamese products into the United States and the distribution of American goods in the Siamese field can be carried on successfully through a reputable foreign firm.

The Indian Textile Journal, December, 1921, is authority for the statement that the Japan Dyestuff Company, since its establishment, has produced about 100 different kinds of dyes, of which 40 are already on the market. Some additional kinds are also to be put on sale, including scarlet for silk, water blue, pure indigo, acid brilliant red, and direct black 300 per cent. The last mentioned is claimed to be better than the American product and equal to the German. Moreover, the cost of production is said to be much less than in America.

Five hundred thousand dollars of German briquette-making machinery, contracted for to be used in connection with the lignite deposits in Victoria, Australia, may have to be refused, since under the Australian Immigration Act of 1920 Germans are prohibited for a time from entering the country, and the two experts who were to have put up the machinery referred to are being kept out. The question is being actively discussed and references have been made as to the possibility of securing similar machinery in the United States to take the place of the German machinery, or else to employ Americans to erect the German machinery.

Thoria and thorianite (used in the manufacture of gas mantles) have been offered in limited quantities by a merchant in Ceylon at low pre-war figures. The name of the person offering these minerals will be furnished upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Small samples of these two ores have been referred to the United States Geological Survey. The same merchant was reported as being able to furnish small quantities of what was thought to be thorite, or black thorium silicate, to purchasers in the United States. Thorite was formerly very generally used in obtaining thorium for gas mantles.

The production of copra in western Samoa for 1921 is estimated at 11,500 tons, an increase of 1400 tons over the yearly average for the past decade, says Vice-Consul Quincy F. Roberts, Apia, in a recent report to the United States Department of Commerce.

CHAIN STORE BUSINESS GOOD

March sales of chain stores will show a decline compared with the corresponding month last year, while April will show a corresponding increase as a result of the late Easter. The margin of profit on sales this year is expected to be larger than before.

STOCK MARKET HERALDS RETURN OF PROSPERITY

Steady Climb in Security Prices, With Increasing Activity, Discounts Better Times

Six months to a year from now business generally will be booming, according to the New York stock market barometer. Security prices have been advancing by leaps and bounds for the last six months, and with sales running well over 1,000,000 shares a day, the arrow points toward prosperity.

The stock market began to discount returning prosperity back in August, although the upward swing did not begin to take on momentum until last October.

On Aug. 24, the industrial and copper averages struck their record lows, the former at 63.90 and the latter at 22.39. The railroad low point was touched more than two months previous in June, 1921.

From these depths the market began its gradual improvement which continued until well into Ootcber. From then on the steady upward march in prices continued with only slight interruptions.

On Thursday, two groups rose to new high levels, the railroads and the industrials. The copper average, however, is still three quarters of a point below the high attained March 18.

Industrial Lead

The industrials represent an average advance above last year's low point of 26.90 points. The rail average at 82.78 is 17.26 points above the 1921 bottom. The coppers are more than 10 points higher.

Many spectacular gains have been made in the last eight months. Among the railroads, Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific have been the big gainers, the former advancing 37½ points and the latter 23⅝ points. Other investment rails, such as Atchison and New York Central, have also advanced more than 20 points.

As a class, the equipments show the largest gains. Baldwin at its close on Thursday was up 52½ points above the 1921 low and Pullman, 34. American Car & Foundry and American Locomotive were up 40½ and 38⅝, respectively.

Studebaker Features

The advance in Studebaker was the sensation of the whole movement. At its top price of 119¾, reached Tuesday, Studebaker's total advance amounted to 76⅝ points above last year's low price. The following is self-explanatory:

	Current price	1921 low	Adv.	1922 high	1921 high
RAILROADS					
Atchison	97⅝	77¼	20¼	100	94
Balt & Ohio	43⅛	30⅝	12⅝	43⅜	42⅝
Can Pacific	138½	101	37½	140¼	133¼
Rock Island	41⅜	22⅝	18⅝	42⅜	35
Great Nor pfd	71⅝	60	11⅝	80⅝	79⅝
N York Cen	88½	64⅛	24¼	88⅝	76
Nor Pacific	75¼	61¼	13⅞	82½	88
Un Pacific	134⅝	111	23⅝	135¼	131⅝
OILS					
Asso Oil	113	91	22	114⅝	107½
Cosden	37½	22½	14⅝	37⅝	43⅝
Houston	78½	40½	38	79¼	80
Invincible	19⅝	5⅛	13⅝	20	26
Mexican Pet	129⅝	84½	45¼	130⅛	167¼
Pacific	54⅝	27½	26⅞	55	50⅝
Sinclair	26	16¼	9⅞	26⅛	28⅝
Texas Co	44⅞	29	16	46⅝	48
STEELS					
Beth Steel B	76¼	39½	36⅝	77	65
Crucible	60⅝	49	11⅝	67⅛	102¼
Gulf States	72¼	25	47¼	80½	50⅝
Midvale	34	22	12	35	33¼
Rep I & S	54⅛	41⅛	13	54⅝	73¼
United States	97½	70⅛	27⅜	98⅝	86⅝
EQUIPMENTS					
Am Car & Fy	155⅝	115⅛	40½	156⅛	151¼
Am Loco	112	73⅝	38⅝	114⅝	110
Bald Loco	115⅛	62⅝	52½	116⅝	100⅜
Lima Loco	111	64	47	112½	102
N Y Air Brke	70⅝	47½	22⅝	72	89
Pullman	123⅛	89⅛	34	125⅝	114¼
Rail St Sprg	99⅛	67	32¼	100⅛	99½
MOTORS					
Chandler	77¼	38¼	39⅛	79⅞	86
Gen Motors	13¼	9⅝	3⅝	13⅝	16¼
Int Motor	37⅝	25½	12¼	39⅝	42
Pierce Arrow	19⅝	9¼	10½	21⅝	42¼
Studebaker	118	42⅜	75⅝	119¾	93¼
White	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MINING					
Anaconda	52⅛	31⅝	20⅝	53	50⅝
Butte & Sup	24⅜	10½	14¼	26⅛	[illegible]
Chile	17⅝	9	8⅝	18	[illegible]
Chino	31¼	17⅞	13⅜	31⅞	[illegible]
Inspiration	45¾	30	15¾	47½	[illegible]
Utah	65	41½	23½	66⅝	[illegible]

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

IMPORTANT TARIFF CHANGES PENDING IN FOREIGN LANDS

China Annuls Concessions to Russia—Austro-Russian Trade Pact—Spanish Tariff

WASHINGTON, April 8—United States Minister Jacob Gould Schurman at Peking reports to the Department of Commerce that the Land Frontier Agreement of 1881 between China and Russia, which provided for a reduction of one-third from the regular Chinese import and export duties and for tariff exemption areas and lists of exempted articles, was discontinued by action of the Chinese Government as of April 1, 1922. Hereafter the import and export duties on the overland trade between China and Russia, will conform to the schedules of duties of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The powers represented at the Washington Conference of 1922 having agreed upon the abolition of all special frontier customs concessions which they had hitherto enjoyed, with the present abrogation of the land frontier agreement with Russia, the Chinese customs duties become hereafter uniform as regards trade with all foreign countries.

Austro-Russian Pact

Trade Commissioner Upson at Vienna reports that the trade agreement between Austria and Russia, concluded on Dec. 7, 1921, has been ratified by the Russian Government. Only the formal exchange of diplomatic notifications is now necessary before it goes into effect. The treaty is along the same lines as the Russo-German Treaty, and brings to Austria the same privileges possessed in Russia by Germany.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries will be reestablished. Delegations to be located in Moscow and Charkow and in Vienna are to have attached to them commercial representatives for the promotion of economic relations between the two countries. The nationals of each country are granted the privilege of traveling in each other's territory, and a guarantee of the inviolability of all property carried with them, or acquired by them, will be assured by special letters of protection issued by the governments. Public, postal, telegraphic and radio communication between the two countries are to be assured.

The provisions of Article 12 are especially important. In them the Russian Government agrees to submit itself to Austrian law in matters of business transactions concluded on Austrian soil. It also agrees in matters of liability under civil law to be subject to Austrian jurisdiction and [illegible]. The last, however, only [illegible] condition that the business deals [illegible] shall have been concluded [illegible] with Austrians.

[illegible] treaty arrangements affecting [illegible] Russia apply also to the [illegible].

A decree of the ministers of finance, of industry and commerce and of former Prussian Poland, dated Jan. 24, 1922, and reported to the Department of Commerce by the American consulate in Warsaw, abolishes the export taxes on crude oil products heretofore [illegible]. This decree sets aside the regulations of the Polish liquidation commission, Department of Petroleum Industry, of Dec. 7, 1918, and became effective on the date of its publication in the Monitor Polski, Feb. 8, 1922.

New Guinea Tariff

A new schedule of import and export duties as levied by the Australian Government for the mandate territory of New Guinea has been issued, according to a report from Vice-Consul Fox at Melbourne. There have been a few additions to the list of duty free goods, principally building materials, but the dutiable goods carry practically the same duties as formerly collected by the German Government, with the German marks converted to pounds sterling at par. Export duties are imposed on copra, trepang, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, feathers of birds of paradise and crown pigeons.

While the former restrictions on the exportation of the produce of the territory, when shipped elsewhere than to Australia and in other than British bottoms, have been removed, the relaxation applies only to unexpropriated produce. The greater portion of the plantations of New Guinea is still, however, in the hands of the custodian of expropriated property.

A projected law to be presented to the Spanish Cortes authorising tariff negotiation with foreign countries, published in the Gaceta de Madrid of March 22, 1922, is reported by Commercial Attaché Cunningham at Madrid. This proposed legislation will permit a reduction of duty to be made on selected items imported from countries conceding equivalent treatment to special Spanish imports. This reduction will ordinarily not be more than 20 per cent lower than the "second" tariff of Feb. 12.

A change from ad valorem to specific rates on particular items, and vice versa, will also be permitted. Imports will be restricted from countries limiting Spanish imports, while either imports or exports may be prohibited when extraordinary circumstances or the public interest demands. Provision is made for the adoption of anti-dumping measures. Tariff items may be amplified without changing the classifications.

Chilean Stamp Tax

It is reported in the Kurjer Polski of Feb. 24, 1922, that new customs regulations are to be put into force in Soviet Russia by which articles of prime necessity are to be admitted duty free, and agricultural and industrial machinery at greatly reduced duties. A list of articles, the importation of which is forbidden, is also to be drawn up. (Statistical data received by the Department of Commerce indicate that the Petrograd customs authorities collected over 1,000,000,000 rubles in duties and the Moscow authorities 23,000,000,000 rubles during the fiscal year).

In order to increase the commercial importance of Jamaica, the Government proposes to introduce a bill extending to vessels from all countries the same exemption from harbor, tonnage, and light dues, as is now granted certain Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand vessels, according to a report from Consul Latham at Kingston.

BIG GAIN IN MOTOR VEHICLE EXPORTS

Total exports of automotive products from the United States during February gained 23 per cent over January, according to figures compiled by the automotive division of the United States Department of Commerce. A decrease of 2 per cent in the number and 15 per cent in the value of motor truck shipments was more than offset by an increase of 38 per cent in the value of motor vehicle parts exported as well as a gain of 29 and 26 per cent respectively in the number and value of passenger car shipments.

Passenger cars valued below $800 and over $2000, and motor trucks up to one ton and above 2½ tons capacity made the best showing. Shipments of electric cars and trucks decreased nearly two-thirds. While exports of motor cycles and parts thereof were subject to a reaction, those of motor boats increased.

PLAN AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY IN MEXICO

The El Paso Automobile Club has started a campaign to make possible an automobile highway from Ciudad Juarez, following the route of the Mexico Central Railway Line, to Mexico City, says Consul Dye, at Ciudad, Juarez, in a report to the automotive division of the United States Department of Commerce.

El Paso-Ciudad Juarez is the natural gateway from the southwest of the United States into Mexico, but at present there are no good roads from Ciudad Juarez to the interior. The proposed highway would make the best possible route for automobile traffic between the United States and Mexico City, and it is believed that funds for this construction can be secured from the cities on the way and by a grant from the Mexican National Government.

Farm Implement Notes

American and other manufacturers of farm and similar tractors have finally succeeded in interesting Friesland and other north Holland farmers in their product, and have done a fair trade in that line during the last year, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce by Consul-General Anderson. The United States furnished 53 out of the 102 tractors, steam street locomotives and the like imported last year, furnishing nothing in this class the year before. With the exception of a few machines from Great Britain and the tractors from the United States, practically all the Dutch imports of such machinery have come from Germany.

There are about 300 farm tractors in Rumania, says Consul Palmer, Bucharest. It is estimated that fully one-half of these are of a popular American make.

There should be good opportunities for the introduction of American agricultural machinery into Thrace when political conditions become stabilized, according to Consul Morris, Saloniki, Greece. This district has a very rich soil but farming up to the present time has been done for the most part in a very primitive manner. Crops have been limited and of an inferior quality. With the introduction of modern farming machinery, the output will be greatly increased and the quality much better than heretofore. There are about 75 tractors used in Thrace at present, and more than half are of American make.

Corfu, the United States Department of Commerce is informed, offers an excellent market for American agricultural implements. It is the richest of the Ionian Islands and produces cereals and vegetables, the production of which can be greatly increased by tillage with modern agricultural implements and by the use of modern sowing machinery. The olive crop is of importance, but great damage is done each year, which might be eradicated by the use of sprays and spraying machinery.

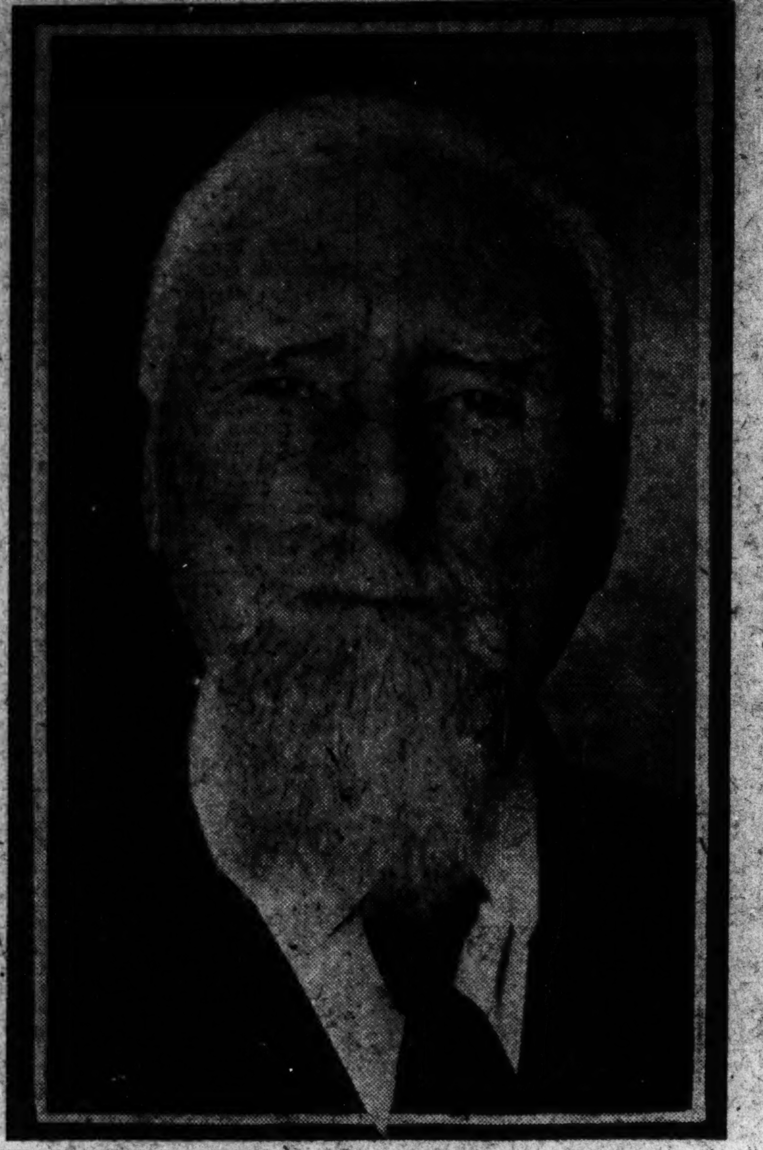
Recent receipts of shipments of fresh fruit from Argentina indicate another possibility of trade for American manufacturers—the sale of plant sprays and spraying machinery. The spraying of plants is little practiced in Argentina, but the need for it exists, and interest in it is increasing. This is true especially of the fruit-growing zones, and it will undoubtedly be worth while for makers of sprays and spraying machinery to endeavor to make connections in Argentina, although some missionary work will be required and a large volume of trade should not be expected at the start.

The agricultural implements division of the United States Department of Commerce is in receipt of a publication issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, entitled: "Report on the Motor Tractor Trials Organized by the Ministry of Agriculture." This report covers the tractor trials held in Egypt in December, 1920, and in April, 1921. It describes the trials in detail, giving the conditions under which they were held, the various tractors competing, and the performance of each tractor, together with the general results of the trials. The division will lend this copy upon request to those who are interested.

The general manager of the South African Railways states that a number of new rubber-tired tractors recently introduced in connection with the cartage work in Johannesburg are proving very successful. The load hauled by them averages 70 to 110 tons per day, compared with 24 tons hauled by motor trucks. The quantity of coal consumed in one day by 12 of the new tractors costs very little more than the daily petrol consumption of a single motor truck capable of handling only 24 tons per day.

ARGENTINE CROP ESTIMATES

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture estimates the crops for the current season as follows: Wheat 4,215,000 tons, compared with 5,015,000 tons last year, a reduction of 16 per cent; linseed 805,800 tons, compared with 1,082,000 tons last year, a decline of about 16 per cent; oats 478,000 tons, compared with 864,000 tons last year, a reduction of about 45 per cent.



From photograph © Paul Thompson, New York

Captain Robert Dollar

Captain Robert Dollar, one of the foremost shipping men on the Pacific coast, has built up a coastwise trade extending from Alaska to the Panama Canal. His company has another fleet which operates between the Pacific coast and the Orient. Starting as a cook-boy in a remote Canadian lumber camp, he worked and saved until he was operating camps of his own and then began buying ships to transport lumber to the Far East. This was the beginning of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company that now operates one of the largest fleets in the Pacific.

His many years of trading have been characterized by honesty and fair dealing. In thus gaining the confidence of the Chinese and Japanese he has been of valuable service to the United States in promoting cordial relations with the nations across the Pacific.

TRADES STRIKE CASE SERIOUS

Million More Men Idle in British Lines—Issues Basic and Most Important

WASHINGTON, April 8—Continuous conferences have not averted the strike in the British engineering and shipbuilding trades, whereby 1,000,000 men are out of employment, says the Commercial Attaché Tower, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. The issues are more fundamental than they appear on the surface, as they involve the whole Government scheme for unemployment relief and are apt to introduce last-minute adjustments of expenditures contemplated in the fiscal year that began on April 1.

Underlying Factors

The engineering and employers Federations have thus defined the situation: "The issue is a refusal by the trade unions to recognize the employers' right to exercise managerial functions, unless with the consent of the unions." The amalgamated Engineering Union replies: "We do not challenge the right to managerial functions as long as they are exercised in accordance with the agreement. The employers claim the right not only to employ men on overtime, but also to employ unskilled men on skilled work, entirely at their discretion, without consultation with the miners' representatives. This is a challenge to the trade union standard of wages and conditions."

Shipbuilders' Grievance

The shipbuilders' grievance is quite different. The employers want the war-time wage bonus of 26s. 6d. cut down in two stages, the first to be applied at once. The workers want the cut to run parallel to a gradual decline in the cost of living.

The aggressiveness of employers gives to the present dispute a different tone to that which characterized the coal strike a year ago. In recent years there has been a remarkable expansion of employers' organizations, which received their first stimulus during war time, under the Trade Board acts, and which have now developed into most effective alliances.

Unemployment and Wage Cuts

The most regrettable feature of the situation from the government viewpoint is the certainty that unemployment will now increase, after weeks of favorable developments. Reductions for the week ending March 20 were the heaviest for the year, bringing the total down to 1,762,000. The increase that must now occur will make it necessary to extend government benefit beyond the end of the fiscal year, involving further borrowing.

Shipbuilders, it is believed, will take their wage cut when it is apparent that prices have reached stability. The president of the Board of Trade declared on March 16 that the bottom had been reached. Other close observers of business tendencies expect stability when prices are 50 per cent above pre-war, the average at which wholesale prices in the United States appeared to have reached a temporary base.

At the end of February, the Times Index of food and materials, based on 1913, was 156. February wholesale prices for metal products were the lowest during 12 months. For steel products they were 50 per cent below those for February, 1921. Liquidation began late in this industry. Actual orders have been passed recently considerably below market quotations.

Copper and tin, on the other hand, were only 10 to 15 per cent below February, 1921, while lead and spelter were actually higher this year than 12 months ago. Raw cotton, wool and hides likewise were above the level of February, 1921.

Of foodstuffs, rice was quoted at higher prices than those of 12 months ago. For most of the food products the low point was touched in the autumn or early winter. Comparing the end of February food prices with those of December, there were 11 advances, 6 declines, 1 unchanged; in the same period materials showed 4, 14, and 3, respectively.

Industrial Profits Show Declines

The London Times published a summary of the reports of 157 industrials, comparing the last two years. The oil returns do not include a large number of companies which made no profit. For five-sixths of the time covered, railways were under State subsidy. Shipping figures are likewise not entirely representative.

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ENGLISH CANAL CHARGES REDUCED

Shippers in New York have been advised that the Manchester Ship Canal Company has reduced handling and wharfage charges on docks, as well as warehousing rates for open storage. The reduction is made possible by the recent cut of 1s. a day in the wages of dock laborers. Rates for discharging and loading vessels, and for quay porterage were reduced 7½ per cent on March 20. Effective the same date warehousing and storage rates on merchandise and minerals were reduced 25 per cent, instead of a reduction of 20 per cent previously in force. Handling charges on wheat were 4s. 11d. a tone, and under the new rate they are 4s. 8d. a ton. The rate for handling oats is reduced to 5s. 10d. from 6s. 1d.

FRENCH IMPORTS CLIMB

French imports in February were valued at 1,847,026,000 francs, compared with 1,487,652,000 in January, according to a cablegram received at the United States Department of Commerce. February exports were valued at 1,853,312,000, compared with 1,638,741,000 in January.

SPECIALTIES SENT ABROAD INCREASE DURING FEBRUARY

Commerce Department Reports Steady Gain in Various Articles—Chinese Market Good

WASHINGTON, April 8—Exports for February of specialties compare poorly with those for the corresponding month of 1921, as would be expected, says a report prepared by the specialties division of the United States Department of Commerce. However, as compared with January and late months of 1921, they show a continued improvement.

Office equipment, including both furniture and office appliances, shows a general gain in February as compared with January, the increase in adding and calculating machines being especially noteworthy.

Hardware exports also show a better demand abroad, and indicate that cheap European competition is not as serious, in general better quality lines at least, as was expected. All cutlery lines with the exception of safety razor blades, show an increase over January. The same is true for hollow ware. Stove and furnace shipments during February were considerably larger than the preceding month, the most noteworthy increase being in heating stoves, which jumped from $3583 in January to $70,025 in February, while oil and gasoline stoves increased from $15,816 in January to $20,667 in February. Exports of tools, however, continue to decline as a result apparently of German and British competition.

Phonographs Gain

Musical instruments show a general drop, with the exception of an increase in phonographs, from $89,233 in January, to $156,768 in February, and band instruments from $9926 to $13,513.

Exports of amusement devices have just about held their own. Athletic and sporting goods total up less than the preceding month, but on the other land, there is an all round increase in the value of toys exported.

Photographic goods on the whole have maintained about the same position as in the preceding month, with gains in exports of cameras and exposed motion picture films, but a decrease in other lines.

Exports of jewelers' wares show a decline as compared with January, the greatest decrease coming in tableware, clocks and parts for watches. To partly compensate for losses sustained in these items, there were gains in exportations of alarm clocks, watches and gold-plated articles.

Surveying and engineering instruments were much lower in February than in January, but the much more important item of "other scientific, laboratory and professional instruments and apparatus" showed a net gain of over $102,000.

Chinese Market Good

Plumbing fixture and supply exports showed a strong gain in all lines as compared with January, but are quite small in comparison with February, 1921.

An interesting event in the office specialties market is reported to the division by Trade Commissioner Meekins, who has just returned from China.

In a contest staged a short time ago at Shanghai between a Chinese adept in the use of an abacus and an American adding machine salesman, the abacus was badly worsted. The large number of spectators present were impressed with the superior speed and accuracy of this American office specialty and its ability to compete successfully with its greatest rival in China was conclusively shown. With more than 8000 foreign firms (including Japanese), hundreds of progressive native firms in the treaty ports, and numerous government offices, China is buying an increasing quantity of American office specialties annually.

For several years the value of exports of American typewriters to China has averaged about $250,000. Adding and calculating machines, duplicators and such devices as check protectors, time and date stamps and pencil sharpeners are being sold in the large commercial centers. Metal furniture is in demand on account of the climatic conditions along the China coast, and filing and loose-leaf equipment is finding a fair market.

American firms in Shanghai are actively pushing the sale of office specialties, with very satisfactory results. Sending experienced representatives to demonstrate the merits of modern equipment to business prompt delivery from stock carried in Shanghai.
men in their out-ports, they are in a position to take orders and make

MORE AUTOMOBILES IN GERMANY

The number of motor vehicles in Germany, which in 1920 was only slightly over 50 per cent of the number in 1914, has again reached and even exceeded the pre-war level, says a report to the automotive division of the United States Department of Commerce, from Commercial Attaché Herring, at Berlin.

UNITED STATES RUBBER'S REPORT

The United States Rubber Company has issued its final annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, which differs only slightly from the preliminary one published Feb. 17, 1921. Net income from operations, after all expenses and fixed charges and after absorbing approximately $10,000,000 excess cost of finished goods carried over from the previous year and sold during 1921, was $492,811.

Dividend payments of $7,078,718 and an appropriation of surplus of $10,691,034 for inventory adjustment, created a decrease of $17,276,941 in profit and loss surplus from $47,325,380 as of Dec. 31, 1920, to $30,048,439 at the close of 1921.

World Textile Briefs

A comparison of the post-war imports of raw cotton of the United Kingdom with pre-war imports made by the textile division of the United States Department of Commerce shows that receipts from the United States have heavily decreased, having fallen off from 14,000,000 centals in 1913 to only 4,500,000 centals for the half year ending February, 1922, or less than one-third of the pre-war takings. This decrease is much less marked in the receipts from British possessions, from which the aggregate for 1922 run almost one-half of the pre-war quantity. This, however, does not give an entirely fair picture of England's raw cotton trade because a much larger proportion of this trade occurred during the six months under review in 1913 as against post-war years. The change in the time of year during which cotton is imported is, no doubt, attributable to the wide range of fluctuation of exchange—manufacturers are operating from a hand-to-mouth basis because if they purchased large stocks, exchange might fall and leave them with heavy stocks of high priced cotton.

The decrease in French cotton exports to the French colonies during the last three years as compared with 1912 and 1913 has been a great disappointment to French Cotton manufacturers, but exports to all countries have materially increased. Consumption of cotton yarns in France amounted to 283,000 metric tons in 1920, while 142,000 metric tons of cotton cloths were consumed.

The Philippines' Manila hemp crop in 1921 was 692,822 bales. This is a reduction of about 30 per cent from the 1920 figure, and is attributed to the small demand in America, the chief consumer of this product.

The American Legation at The Hague reports that owing to high dock charges and the small amount of encouragement given to the cotton trade, the Rotterdam Cotton Exchange will be discontinued in August, 1922. This exchange was started to attract to Rotterdam the cotton business of Bremen, but the scant encouragement given by the banks, together with heavy dock dues, have apparently directed the trade back to the German port.

Imports of raw cotton at Shanghai in 1921, as reported to the textile division of the Department of Commerce by Trade Commissioner Hoyt, amounted to 469,364 bales, and came principally from India, with 297,000 bales, America with 143,000 bales, Japan with 23,000, and Hong Kong with 3000. These totals do not include Shanghai transshipments.

Chosen (Korea) imports of cotton goods during the first 11 months of 1921 amounted to $17,000,000, as reported by Consul General Miller, comparing favorably with the figures for 1918, 1919 and 1920, when $15,000,000, $35,000,000 and $15,500,000 were the values. White cotton is the staple dress of 17,000,000 of the Korean people. The market is supplied chiefly from Japan. The United Kingdom also maintains a respectable trade, but Americans have not broken into the trade to any great extent. The only large shipments from America were $10,000 in gray shirtings and sheetings in 1913, and $11,000 in cotton flannels in 1920.

Trade Commissioner Young at Riga reports that 1000 tons of Russian flax stored in Riga warehouses have been sold recently to the French Association Liniere by the Soviet Commissariat of Latvia.

Greece imported 3725 tons of cotton in 1920, according to a report from Consul General Lowrie. This is the highest figure for 11 years with a single exception of 1914. Cotton exports also reached the highest figure since 1914, 247 tons being exported.

The French silk cocoon crop for 1921, according to Consul Wesley Frost at Marseilles, showed a sharp decline from that of 1920, the number of silk farmers falling from 66,000 to 49,000, the total production falling from 3,230,630 kilos to 2,524,149 kilos, a decrease of about 25 per cent. The value of this crop decreased even more, falling from 45,707,039 francs in 1920 to 20,510,286 francs in 1921, prices of cocoons being 14.01 francs per kilo in 1920, compared with 8.086 kilos in 1921. This price in the trade has been regarded as very discouraging and meetings have been held during the past months between representatives of the silk producers and the silk buyers with a view to insuring higher prices in 1923, when a price of 11 francs per kilo is mentioned. The yield of silk in proportion to the quantity of eggs set has been increasing rather than decreasing, as the climate of southern France lends itself admirably to sericulture. The unit production for 1921 was the highest for any of the last 10 years.

TZECHO-SLOVAK FINANCES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Rise in Exchange Rates and Increase in Bank Deposits Taken as Good Indication

WASHINGTON, April 8—In view of the recent loan issue of $50,000,000 authorized by the Tzecho-Slovak Government, it is interesting to examine the finances of this new republic. Trade Commissioner Geringer has cabled the United States Department of Commerce recent financial activities of this country with a survey of business conditions.

The minister of finance states that the actual budget deficit for 1921 amounts to 88,000,000 crowns, the estimated higher figure having been cut down by increased revenues.

On Feb. 1 1922, the Tzecho-Slovak crown was quoted at 58.60 for the dollar and on Feb. 23 at 56.12 for the dollar; on March 31 (as indicated by the New York rates) it had risen to around 52.71. The decline at the end of February is mainly attributed to the fact that Austrians had been depending upon the extension of credit to them by Tzecho-Slovakia and were, therefore, not buying crowns to make their Tzecho-Slovak payments.

Currency Reduced

The bank note circulation of Tzecho-Slovakia on Feb. 28, 1922, amounted to 10,743,000,000 crowns as compared with 9,958,000,000 one week before (the lowest since Aug. 31, 1921) and 11,230,000,000 on Jan. 31. The metallic reserve (18,000 kilograms of gold and 311,000 of silver) amounts to 569,000,000 crowns which is approximately 5 per cent of the entire circulation.

Foreign accounts receivable and foreign currency holdings of the Government amount to almost 4 per cent, while discounted bills and securities and collateral loans add 27 per cent. No inflation takes place at present except on the basis of 100 per cent commercial security; the present circulation is about 100,000,000 crowns below the legal limit.

Almost 1,000,000,000 crowns have been collected on the capital levy to be applied on the repayment of the government debt which arose from taking over the Austro-Hungarian bank notes, checking accounts and treasury certificates to the amount of 10,000,000,000 crowns.

The amount collected has been paid voluntarily by Tzecho-Slovak taxpayers before the capital levy assessments were declared payable. Of the 1,000,000,000 paid in 550,000,000 were paid in cash. The remainder consisted of deposit receipts issued for bank notes which were withheld at the time when all Austro-Hungarian notes within the borders of Tzecho-Slovakia were stamped for identification and for treasury certificates withheld.

Business Quiet

The deposits of 2011 financial institutions in Tzecho-Slovakia on Dec. 31, 1920, amounted to 17,864,973,000 crowns, and on Dec. 31, 1921, to 24,759,240,000. This shows an increase for the year of 6,894,267,000 or 38.6 per cent. The increase in bank deposits during the year amounted to 3,681,211,000 crowns, or 48 per cent; in savings institutions to 1,418,581,000 crowns, or 25 per cent; in county agriculture loan institutions to 388,532,000 crowns or 30.6 per cent; in other money institutions to 1,382,200,000 crowns, or 40 per cent.

The above figures do not include the deposits of 181 minor institutions. In considering this substantial growth it should be remembered that the currency since March, 1919, when a large portion of Austro-Hungarian bank notes were withdrawn from circulation, has not been further inflated.

While the industrial situation is bad and bankruptcies and insolvencies on the increase, it is difficult at the present moment to determine to what extent this depression may be caused merely by the seasonal dullness due at this time. It is possible that an industrial crisis is coming in Tzecho-Slovakia, as it did elsewhere, with the transition from an abnormal war economy and administration to normal conditions. The condition has been held back in the case of Tzecho-Slovakia by the declining crown, which brought an export premium even when production costs were high.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE WINS FOUR-MILE RELAY

University of Pennsylvania Finishes in Second Place With Oxford University Third

LONDON, April 8 (By The Associated Press)—Cambridge University won the four-mile relay race run at the Queen's Club here today. The University of Pennsylvania was second and Oxford third. The time was 18m. 7 2-5s.

Cambridge was in the lead at the end of every mile of the race. The order of the runners at the end of the first mile was: E. D. Mountain, Cambridge; E. P. Hewetson, Oxford; J. D. Herr, Pennsylvania. At the end of the second mile Pennsylvania was second and Oxford third. The runners, in order, being W. C. Tatham, Cambridge; Sayman Kerr, Pennsylvania, and O. M. Weekley, Oxford. At the end of the third mile the teams were in the same order, the runners being W. P. Seagrove, Cambridge, E. D. McLane, Pennsylvania, and G. M. Bruxner, Oxford. At the finish H. B. Stallard of Cambridge led L. A. Brown of Pennsylvania by 75 yards, while Brown led W. R. Milligan of Oxford by 19 yards.

Experts were predicting that the record of 17m. 51 2-5s. for the four-mile relay race would be broken by the winner but such was not the case.

The contest was arranged as the first big international event of the year and to feature the annual public schools tournament in competition for the Achilles trophy baton, donated by the Achilles Club which sponsored the affair. Club officials were elated over the entry list of 30 principal schools and believed their beginning was successful.

On both record and form Cambridge loomed as the more dangerous competitor of the American athletes who have been at Oxford since finishing their preliminary training a week ago. Coach Lawson Robertson of the Quakers was confident his charges would win notwithstanding the loss of Donald W. Head.

The spectacular phase of the event was expected to be supplied by Captain Brown of Pennsylvania and Stallard, the best of the Englishmen. Stallard has done a mile in 4m. 12s., and critics who have watched his training anticipated he would not require more than 4m. 16s. today.

The American quartet hoped to average 4m. 27s., which would bring the last runner to the tape inside the record. Elmer O. McLane, Sayman Kerr and J. D. Herr, the latter replacing Head, were less at home in an international meet than Captain Brown; but the trio had the comfort of knowing that their antagonists were not more experienced.

The four-mile record is an American product. It was established in 1913 by the Boston A. A. and equaled by a team from Cornell University three years later. In recent years English sporting enthusiasts have complained of their paucity of fast long-distance men and, accordingly, this match was viewed as an indicator of the present quality of their material.

Oxford was generally counted out before the gun was fired. Only one of the quartet, composed of W. R. Milligan, G. M. Bruxner, O. M. Weekley and E. P. Hewetson, had finished a mile under 4m. 25s. Their training did not disclose any great improvement. Their best form is in cross-country running.

Each member of the Cambridge quartet was expected to put contest into the race. In addition to Stallard, the star, there were W. G. Tatham, 4m. 32s.; W. R. Seagrove and E. D. Mountain, not so well known as their colleagues, but from whom much was expected.

The Pennsylvania team has been feted and honored in athletic circles since its arrival.

HAGEN TOPS FIELD AT SULPHUR SPRINGS

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 8—With Walter C. Hagen, twice open golf champion of the United States, leading the field with a score of 142 for the initial day's play, the third and fourth circuits of the Greenbrier course will be covered today in concluding the open tournament being staged here. John Farrell, the Quaker Ridge, N. J., professional, who headed the field for the first day in the recent North and South Open Championship at Pinehurst, is only two strokes behind the leader and is expected to make a strong bid for the money, as his game has been of the top variety lately. Hagen cards:

	Morning
Hagen, out..	5 5 3 5 4 4 4 2 4—37
Hagen, in...	4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 3—35—72
	Afternoon
Hagen, out..	4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 4—34
Hagen, in...	4 5 5 4 3 3 5 3 4—36—70

J. H. Kirkwood, the sharpshooting Australian, also played fine golf. He played the morning round in 74, and the afternoon in 72. H. O. Hart, Marietta, after a bad morning round of 79, made a very sound 72 in the afternoon.

The finals of the amateur tournament in progress here will be played today also. In yesterday's matches J. W. Gilbert, Detroit, defeated Seymour Wheeler, the medalist, by 2 to 1, and W. Chatfield Taylor defeated J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit, 2 and 1.

LEITCH SISTERS COMING

NEW YORK, April 8—Miss Cecil Leitch, the British, French and Canadian woman golf champion, and her sister Miss Edith Leitch, will return for this year's American title play, it was announced yesterday by Miss Marion Hollins, United States champion, who landed from England, where she had been studying golf course construction with a view to using this knowledge in connection with the projected exclusive women's course at Glen Head, L. I. Miss Hollins also stated that, in all probability, the two Wethereds, Roger H. and Miss Joyce, would visit America this summer. Miss Joyce Wethered is holder of the English ladies' championship.

ROBESON AND TOPPING MEET

Former Beats Fownes in North and South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8—The north and south amateur golf title will be decided for the twenty-second time today, after the two survivors of the week's play, Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., and F. K. Robeson, Pinehurst, have played their 36-hole match over the No. 3 layout here. The meeting of these men as finalists in this event is a repetition of history, for they met likewise eight years ago; Robeson won at that time. Both men have held the north and south title before. They are playing such good golf that the match should be contested very well up to the last green. At the end of 18 holes Robeson was 3 up.

Robeson upset calculations yesterday by disposing of W. C. Fownes Jr., former national title holder, in the semi-final round by a margin of one hole, as a follow-up of the morning victory over Donald Parsons of Youngstown. Topping's victory over E. L. Scofield of Pinehurst was only gained at the second extra hole of play.

The Robeson-Fownes match was the best of the tournament and produced some very fine golf, the winner shooting a 74 to his opponent's 75; the outgoing nine was negotiated by Robeson in 33 strokes. The Rochester man won the first five holes and this in spite of the fact that Fownes made pars on all but the first. These four birdies in a row at the opening of the match, by his opponent, did not phase Fownes, however, for he made the characteristic uphill fight of a great golfer and on the thirteenth green reduced Robeson's lead to a single hole. Fownes made a good bid for an extra-hole match by nearly sinking his put for a three at the eighteenth, but he missed, and Robeson was the winner. The cards:

Robeson, out.	5 3 3 3 4 3 5 4 3—33
Robeson, in..	5 4 6 6 4 3 5 4 4—41—74
Fownes, out.	6 4 4 5 5 2 5 3 3—36
Fownes, in...	5 4 5 5 4 4 5 3 4—39—75

The Toppin-Scofield match, though not productive of such low scores as was the other semi-final contest offered a splendid example of the endurance of both men. Topping will be a worthy opponent of Robeson as he has figured well in national title events for a number of years and was runner-up to Francis Ouimet in the French amateur championship of 1914. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—Semi-Final Round.

F. K. Robeson, Rochester, defeated W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont, 1 up. Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated E. L. Scofield, Pinehurst, 1 up, 20 holes.

NORTH AND SOUTH IN SEMI-FINALS

Chicago National Interscholastic Basketball Tourney Produces Fast Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Two southern quintets and two from the north meet this afternoon in the semi-finals of the fourth National Interscholastic Basketball tournament at University of Chicago. An intersectional final for tonight is assured, as Hume Fogg of Nashville, Tenn., faces Lexington, Ky., and Rockford, Ill., is pitted against Mt. Vernon, O., in the afternoon encounters.

Lexington is slightly favored over Nashville to win the southern semi-final because of its scoring ability and its fast floor work in yesterday's victory over Cathedral High School. The score was 37 to 26. Leonard Tracey of Lexington distinguished himself as perhaps the most brilliant and efficient running guard in the tournament, while J. R. MacFarland, at left forward, revealed himself as a high scorer with 5 baskets and 13 free throws.

The game started at a fast and furious pace, but was not two minutes old when the Cathedral coach demanded that one of the teams change jerseys. Lexington, with an affection for its dark blue shirts, refused to change. Cathedral declined to doff its dark purple. Officials ruled the sweaters could be changed at the half. Players, unable to tell foe from friend, resorted to dribbling. The half ended with Lexington leading, 20 to 18. Lexington lost the toss of a coin and changed to white jerseys with University of Chicago insignia.

In the second half, Lexington played a splendid passing game. Cathedral was handicapped by being unable to use its star scorer, Capt. Cedric Smith, for more than a few minutes. It had a fund of reserves, however. Smith, for the entire period he played, was completely smothered by Tracey.

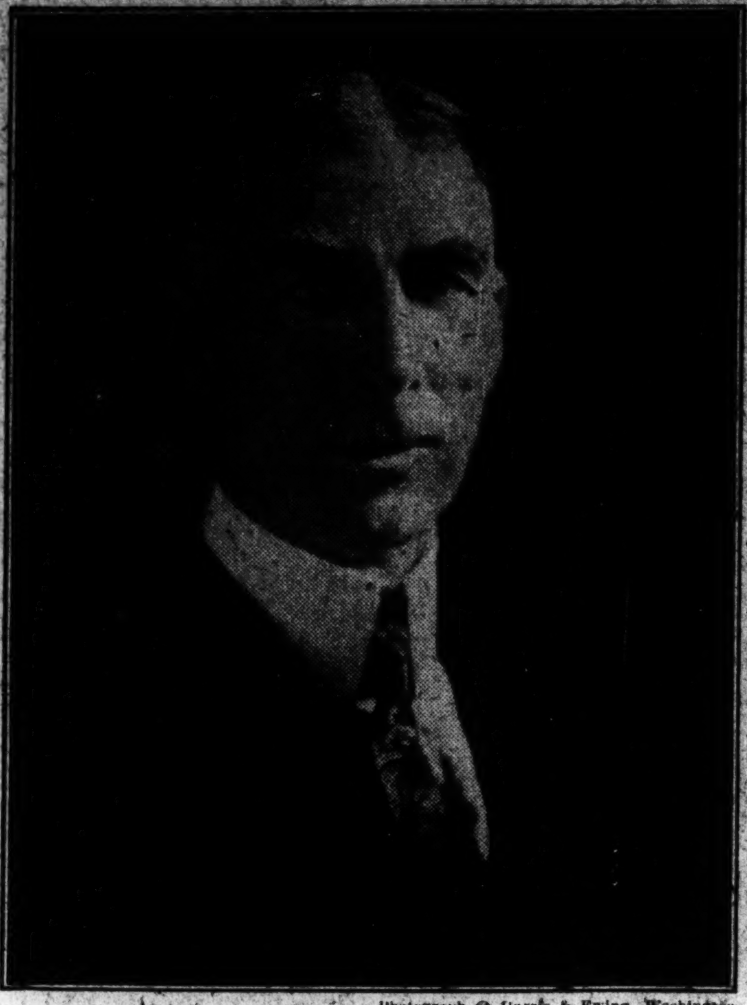
Hume Fogg is as splendid a match as Lexington could wish for the semi-final. It eliminated the Buckhannon (W. Va.) team yesterday, 24 to 18. The Tennessee boys got away to a lead of 14 to 4. Buckhannon had a slump in scoring. It got many chances at the basket, but could not register. It missed enough free throws to win the game. Captain Mortimer Stanley, star center, and the team's leading scorer, got only three baskets.

In the middle of the second half, Buckhannon released a splendid rally. Coming from behind, 22 to 4, it advanced to 22 to 18. With six minutes to go, Buckhannon outplayed Hume Fogg, but was unable to hit the basket, although it showered balls at the goal. Rockford disposed of Missoula High School, the Montana champions, by a score of 46 to 19, while Mt. Vernon was defeating Watseka, Ill., 35 to 19.

RED SOX AT PARIS TODAY

PARIS, Ky., April 8—The Boston Red Sox are scheduled to play an exhibition game here today and the Yannigans are confident of making it two straight from the Regulars after their 6-to-1 victory at Bowling Green yesterday. Quinn pitched for the winners yesterday and allowed only eight safe hits while the Yannigans were finding Russell for 12.

ATHLETICS ARE EXPECTED TO VACATE LAST POSITION



Photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington

Connie Mack, Manager Philadelphia Athletics

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (Special)—After seven years of last-place finishes in the American League, Cornelius McGillicudy, known in baseball parlance as Connie Mack, hopes to get out of eighth place this year, and the general impression here is that he has improved his team, especially in the outfield and pitching box.

The acquisition of Edmund Miller, the outfielder from the Washington Americans, in the trade that sent Joseph Dugan, the infielder, to the Boston Americans, is expected to help the Athletics considerably. Miller formerly played with Little Rock in the Southern Association, where he led the league in hitting and last year batted close to the .300 mark. So far Miller has been alternating in center field with Clarence Walker, who has been with the team for the last few years. He has improved his batting and fielding this spring.

Joseph Hauser, a newcomer, who starred on the Milwaukee Club in the American Association last year, will be seen at first base when the Athletics open the season in Boston, April 12. Hauser is a left-handed thrower and also bats left handed. He was late in reporting to the team at Eagle Pass, Texas, but once he got in action he quickly rounded into form, and will probably plug up a position that has been weak ever since John McInnis left the Athletics to join the Boston club. Hauser will have to play at his best to hold the position as W. R. Johnstone, who played first base on the Cleveland Americans for a number of years, is with the Mack forces this campaign and will be used in an emergency rôle. Until Hauser joined the squad in the south Johnstone covered first base and looked good.

At second base will be found James Dykes, the Bryn Mawr, Pa., lad who has held down the position for the last few years. Dykes has been showing up well in practice, but has been forced to leave the team for a time. Manager Mack expects to have him back in the lineup in time for the opening of the championship season. While Dykes was out of the game Frank Calloway filled in. It has been Mack's plan all spring to start Callaway at shortstop and move Clarence Galloway from short to third base, but Calloway has not done much with the bat. There are few better fielders than Calloway, but he does not seem able to do much at the bat, and Mack is continually on the lookout for more hitting strength, especially on his infield.

Henry Scheer, who was with Hartford, Conn., in the Eastern League, looks like a promising lad and will be carried this season. He can cover either second base or shortstop, but like Calloway, is not very strong with the bat. His home is in New York City, and by spending a year on the bench, Manager Mack hopes to make a star out of him, the same as he did with E. T. Collins years ago, when the latter came from Columbia University.

While Dykes is out and Galloway has been moved back to his old position at shortstop, F. L. Brazill, of Spangler, Pa., is playing third base. A year ago Brazill looked like a coming star as a third baseman, but his arm did not hold up, and Dugan was switched from short to third, and Brazill used in a substitute rôle. William Barrett, of Cambridge, Mass., is also with the Athletics this year as an infielder. He came north with the second team and did good work. It is believed that Mack will farm Barrett out this season for further seasoning.

Aside from Miller and Walker in the outfield will be found Lawton Witt, formerly of Goddard Seminary, and Frank Welch, the former Norfolk, Va., player, who resides in Birmingham, Ala. Against right-hand pitching the Athletics outfield will consist of Witt, Walker and Welch, and Miller will be used when left-handers are opposing the team. Frank McGowan, who was purchased from the Newark club of the International League, looks like a star, and will doubtless get in a number of championship games. He throws right-handed but bats left. Manager Mack also took G. B. Hughes of Litchfield, Ill., and H. B. Malone of Baltimore along on the southern trip, but both men will be farmed out.

In Ralph Perkins of Gloucester, Mass., the Athletics have one of the best catchers in the major leagues. He has continued to improve for the last few years until today he has few equals in either league. Assisting Perkins will be J. M. Walker of Toulin, Ill., and Ollie Fuhrman of Jordan, Minn. Walker was with the team all of last season, and Fuhrman helped Moline, Ill., to win the pennant in the Three-I League.

E. A. Rommel of Baltimore, who was a holdout for many weeks early in the spring, joined the team in their last week at Eagle Pass and was soon in condition as he had been working out with the Johns Hopkins University players in Maryland for several weeks. Rommel should have a good season.

R. D. Moore, the big left-hander, who resides in Austin, Texas, looks better than ever this year, providing he can gain control. Moore came here several years ago from the Waco club in the Texas League. R. C. Naylor, of Ardmore, Okla., another one of Mack's leading pitchers, promises to be a winner this season. Bryan Harris, of Brownwood, Texas, the other member of Mack's "Big Four," is in better shape than at any time since he has joined the team. The big right-hander who stands six feet six inches and is one of the tallest men in either major league, appears to have gained better control and his curve ball is also improved. He was purchased three years ago from Houston in the Texas League. R. K. Hasty, of Smyrna, Ga., who has been with the team for several years, appears to be an unknown quantity.

Manager Mack also has some more promising pitchers this season, including B. W. Yarrison of Montgomery, Pa., who pitched at Gettysburg College some years ago; F. P. Loftus, of Scranton, Pa., who gained fame in the Blue Ridge League last season; Charles Ollinger, of Mobile, Ala., who was with Moline in the Three-I League last year; Fred Heimach, who winters in Camden, N. J., and helped Moline win its pennant last season; Charles Eckert, a Philadelphian, who pitched good ball for Norfolk in the Virginia League last season; J. H. O'Neill, of Ridgetown, Ontario, Can.; William Pierson, of Atlantic City, who has been in the Southern Association for several years; and J. R. Sullivan of Washington, who was obtained in the trade last year for catcher Styles. Walter Wolfe, of Hartford, Conn., the property of the Athletics, is still at Lebanon Valley College, but will join the team at the end of the college year.

PRINCETON'S GOLF SCHEDULE MADE UP

PRINCTEON, N. J., April 7—The Princeton University golf team schedule was announced today as follows:

May 15—Harvard at Garden City, L. I.; 19—Columbia at Greenwich Country Club, Conn.; 20—Yale at Garden City, L. I.; 29—Dartmouth at Lido Golf Club, Long Beach. June 3—University of Pennsylvania at Merion Cricket Club, Pennsylvania.

An extra trip may be arranged to Boston in May, where Brown and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology teams probably will be opponents.

NEW CARDINAL UNIFORMS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8—The St. Louis Nationals will appear in striking newly designed uniforms this season. Across the breast of the uniform is a black bat, on which are perched two birds which are embroidered in red silk. The design stands out in brilliant contrast on the white at-home suits. The visiting uniform is of a blue-gray color. Solid cardinal stockings will be worn and the uniforms will be piped in red.

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IOWA STATE HAS FINE SQUAD OUT

Coach M. A. Kent Expects to Build Up Strong Baseball Nine at Ames This Spring

AMES, Iowa, April 5—A baseball team that will stand high in the race for the Missouri Valley Conference pennant is expected by Iowa State College coaches as a result of the early season practices and the caliber of the men on the squad.

M. A. Kent, who is starting his second season as baseball coach here, has cut his squad to 25 men, 11 of whom have baseball letters from last year. What is giving Coach Kent the most encouragement is the outlook for a stronger pitching staff than Ames has had for two years. On the other hand, few of the candidates have shown a marked strength at bat so far.

Among the veterans are some capable players, but others of the letter men will have to speed up more than they did last year to keep from losing their places to new men. The outfield seems to be pretty well provided for. H. C. Morris '21 is making the strongest bid for right field. He is clever at handling the ball and is an opportune batter, being good for a number of home runs in the course of a season. J. M. Currie '21, who has played in left field for two years, is being counted on for this position. Currie is rather weak at the bat, however, and may be beaten out by a new man on this account. W. C. Woodward '21 is the third member of the outfield trio that played last year. His biggest shortcoming is with the bat. C. E. Larson '24 is making a good showing in center field.

The final personnel of the infield is difficult to predict at this time. Only one position is accounted for. That is first, which will undoubtedly be played by Capt. G. W. Mahoney '23. There is a three-cornered fight on for third base between P. G. Johnson '23, who played third last year, and D. Y. Robbins '24 and E. A. Bierbaum '23, both new men.

Edward Thayer '22, regular second baseman in 1921, seems to have the lead for that position. R. C. Greene '23 and W. H. Cruikshank '22 are also promising second basemen. They both played part of the time last season.

At shortstop Coach Kent will have to depend upon a recruit. He has a good man in E. W. Runkle '24. Runkle is a clever fielder and one of the best batsmen on the squad, but hs is weak in his throw to first.

The catcher's position will be one of the hardest to fill. Rollin Whitaker '23, who caught part of last year, is the best prospect for this point. He has a fairly accurate throw to second; but he is weak in producing hits. R. E. Ekins '23 and Cruikshank are being given a trial behind the bat.

Coach Kent believes that he will have a fairly strong pitching staff. J. H. Morrison '22 and C. R. Durland '22, who did all of the pitching last season, are again available and in addition two sophomores are showing considerable box ability. They are J. E. Greer '24 and H. R. George '24. R. E. Moser and G. P. Buck are other possibilities.

The team will undoubtedly be tighter in the field than it was last year, when weak spots at second and third caused many costly errors. The chief problem that confronts the coach is to develop hitting power. Coach Kent has had several years' experience as a player and coach of baseball. He was a member of the University of Iowa baseball team for three years and after graduation was baseball coach at the University of Wisconsin. He came to Iowa State College a year ago last fall. The Iowa State baseball schedule is as follows:

April 14 and 15—Iowa State at Washington; 28 and 29—Iowa State at Kansas.

May 5 and 6—Washington University at Iowa State; 12 and 13—University of Nebraska at Iowa State; 17 and 18—Iowa State at Nebraska; 26 and 27—University of Missouri at Iowa State.

CHANGE IN YALE CREW

DERBY, Conn., April 7—Another shake-up in the 150-pound Yale crew was announced today when it became known that James R. Chamberlain '24S, of New Britain, Conn., who has been at bow, would be unable to continue because of scholastic deficiencies. F. Malcolm Minor '24S, of Montclair, N. J., will replace him. This leaves the make-up of the 150-pound crew for the race against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on April 15, as follows: Norman E. Freeman '24, stroke; T. W. Archbald '24, 7; Jones, 6; A. L. Riker '22S (captain), 5; Colgate, 4; Law, 3; J. A. Folger '22, 2; F. M. Minor '24, bow; R. N. Barnard '24S, coxswain.

PRINCETON LOSES CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J., April 7—Because of ineligibility, Capt. T. H. McNamara of Roxbury, Mass., resigned today as leader of the Princeton baseball team. McNamara was the hardest hitter of the squad and has been on the team two years.

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BIG MEETING IN NEW YORK TODAY

Seek Official Recognition of Women in Athletic Events

NEW YORK, April 8—Athletic authorities from all parts of the United States will meet here today to consider the question of women's place in athletics. The conference, under the sanction of the National Amateur Athletic Union, was called at the request of the National Women's Track Athletic committee, led by Dr. Harry Eaton Stewart.

Competition of women athletes in both track and field sports has developed to such an extent in recent years, especially abroad, that competent control and official recognition is desired. A few years ago a similar situation arose in swimming, and the aquatic sport among women was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Amateur Athletic Union, with the result that at the 1920 Olympic Games, held at Antwerp, American women swimmers won a large majority of places in competition open to women.

Similar development is taking place in track sport. Dual and international meets between women of the European countries are now of common occurrence, and it is certain that such events will be added to the 1928 Olympic Games scheduled for Amsterdam. In the United States women's track meets have been confined to schools and colleges, but there is a growing demand for a broader recognition which has resulted in the conference set for today.

If the majority of the delegates vote favorably on the proposition, the matter recognizing and establishing control over such competition will be laid before the governors of the National Amateur Athletic Union for final action.

Official approval by the athletic governing organization would mean the establishment of a women's code of athletic rules, program of track and field events, and other regulations similar to those now in force in swimming.

Among those who will represent the different bodies interested in the new move are: Dr. H. E. Stewart, Miss Suzanne Becker and Dr. Raymond Burnett of the National Women's Track Athletic Association; William C. Prout, president of the A. A. U., Col. A. G. Mills, F. W. Rubien and others of the same organization; Dr. A. K. Aldridge, director of physical training in the New York public schools, and other physical directors from Baltimore, Philadelphia and other large cities.

OKLAHOMA NINE WINS FROM KANSAS AGGIES

NORMAN, Okla., April 7 (Special)—The University of Oklahoma baseball squad took the first of the two-game series scheduled with the Kansas State Agricultural College here Friday, by the one-sided score of 15 to 7. The game was marked by many bases on balls, Oklahoma allowing four and Kansas 14.

V. E. Lyon '22 tripled after the bases had been filled for Oklahoma's first scores, while C. H. Dolph '22 filled the bases with Kansas men in the first inning and an error cost Oklahoma three runs. Three times Kansas pitchers filled the bases and three times extra base hits cleaned them out.

The hitting of Harris, rightfielder of the visitors, was the feature of the day's play. Harris tripled, doubled and singled in four trips to the plate and scored three of the seven Kansas runs. J. G. Bristow '24, Oklahoma first baseman, tripled and singled in the third inning and accounted for four of Oklahoma's runs with these two hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oklahoma ..	5	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	x—	15	6	7
Kansas A...	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	7	6	8

Batteries—Dolph, Johnson and Cullen; Chesher, Marsh, Bates and Sinderson. Umpire—J. M. Sweeney, Bethany, W. Va. Time—2h. 20m.

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VISITORS WIN THIRD CONTEST

Oxford-Cambridge Lacrosse Team Beats Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7 (Special)—In its third match in America, the combined Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team easily won from the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field, Friday afternoon, by the score of 8 goals to 0. The game was played on a rain-soaked and muddy field but this did not seem to interfere with the marvelous passing and superior defense of the English collegians.

Capt. H. O. Hopkins was the star of the British team with three of the eight goals and Sherwood Lett's work at goal was also spectacular. He saved many shots from Spring. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE	PENN.
Hopkins, ih	ih, MacFarline
Warnbrough, oh	oh, Priestly
Pearson, 1st a	1st a, Stevenson
Neylan, 2d a	2d a, Pross
Mee, 3d a	3d a, Fleck, Heins, Armstrong
Currie, c	c, Brown
Coates, 3d d	3d d, Altemus
Meenier, 2d d	2d d, Rumbold
Switzer, 1st d	1st d, Close
Morley, Fleming, cp	cp, Korachy
Clark, p	p, Rogers
Lett, g	g, Zisser

Score—Oxford-Cambridge 8, Pennsylvania 0. Goals—Hopkins 3, Warnbrough 2, Neylan 2, Pearson for Oxford-Cambridge. Referee—Lukens, Swarthmore. Umpire—Phillips, Yale. Time—Two 25m. periods.

BOSTONIAN WINS FROM NEW YORKER

NEW YORK, April 8—In a brilliantly played professional exhibition court tennis match Ronald Dufton, court tennis instructor of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Harry Harris, Tennis and Racquet Club of this city, yesterday afternoon. The Bostonian won mainly because of his superior staying powers. The match ran out to five sets, the scores being: 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—3. Dufton had a big advantage in the first two sets and seemed to be on his way to an overwhelming victory. However, Harris rallied and tied the score at the end of the four sets.

In the final set, Harris was the first to take the lead with a score of 2—0. Dufton's drop service then enabled him to recover lost ground, and from that point on to the end of the match he had his own way. Honors were even, however, in the matter of speed of stroke and control in the first four sets.

TRAPSHOOTING AT BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 7—In the finals of the trapshooting tournament today, O. C. Hedstrum, Portland, Conn., won the cup of Governor-General Willcocks by a score of 81 out of a possible 100, shooting from the 21-yard mark. E. H. Morse, Hartford, Conn., was second with 79 breaks, and Buffalo Smith, New York, third with 76. H. J. Mills, Bristol, Conn., captured the F. Harrison Higgins cup for the longest straight run score of 21 breaks, shooting at 21 yards.

HULTKRANS TO LEAD GOPHER FIVE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7—Rudolph E. Hultkrans '23, St. Paul, star guard of the University of Minnesota basketball team, tonight was elected to captain the Gopher five next year.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TEAMWORK MUST WIN FOR CHICAGO

Maroon Baseball Squad Made Up of 25 Athletes of Average Ability

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—If University of Chicago makes a favorable record in the race for the baseball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association this spring it will be due to teamwork of the highest order, with every man doing his best. The reason is that the squad is made up of 25 athletes of just average ability, with not a solitary outstanding star in the crowd.

Teamwork promises to be a strong Maroon bulwark, because a majority of the prospective regulars are veterans. Having played through last season together, knowing each oher's strong points and weaknesses, they should make a smooth-running machine.

This is the chief hepe, and Coach N. H. Norgren probably will make the most of it, drawing from each man his very best cooperation. This is Norgren's first season as baseball coach at Chicago. He succeeds Prof. Fred Merrifield who took the Maroon team to Japan in 1920, and piloted them through the Conference race last year.

Coach Norgren played first base for the Maroons from 1912 to 1914. The first year he had a fair team; the second they won the "Big Ten" championship, and the third they were runners-up to University of Illinois for the title. Coach Norgren returns to his Alma Mater after five years of coaching track, baseball, football, and basketball at University of Utah.

"We are about two weeks behind in our training work," said Coach Norgren in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. "I suppose it will be the same with our Conference rivals. Those teams that afford southern training trips will have a great advantage. The weather has held us back so the team still is unorganized."

Following two weeks of inclement weather, the Maroons got their first outdoor workout April 3. Three of last year's letter winners are back on the team, Capt. C. L. Dixon '23, first baseman; G. H. Yardley '23, catcher, and R. M. Cole '23, center fielder.

Chicago's greatest weakness will be in pitching, said Coach Norgren. Crisler was the only pitcher in whose ability much confidence could be placed. The pitchers available this year are those who substituted for him, with one exception. The exception is F. H. Waller '24, a new candidate for the box. But there is nothing extraordinary about him, according to Coach Norgren. Waller has a good right-hand delivery and some ability at curving the ball. G. W. Chenicek '23 started or finished more games than any of the other pitchers last year. He has speed in his right arm, but practically no curves. H. G. Geertsma '22, a left hander, relies on speed and some curve. R. A. Burch '23 has a speedy right arm and a change of pace that is sometimes baffling. H. H. Schultz '23, whose regular post is the outfield, will be called into the box once in a while. He is a small man but well built and has good speed in his left arm, whether serving balls to batters or throwing home from left field. Rodney Miller '23 is trying out for pitcher, but has not revealed any special promise.

Catching should be satisfactory with Yardley behind the bat again. A. C. Lunde '23, who substituted last year at catching, is out for honors again. J. J. Weislow '24 is another candidate. Cole can officiate behind the plate if he is needed badly enough to be drawn out of center field.

Under the feet of Captain Dixon, first base should be capably covered. He won his spurs at the post last year, is speedy and active, and accepts anything that comes his way. His team mates throw to him with vim and snap, confident he will spear any throw within reason. For alternates Dixon will have E. H. Forkel '23, a new comer, J. J. Schwab '22, utility man, and possibly F. H. Barber '23, another new man.

None of the other infield positions are settled. There are seven aspirants, including five veterans, who are willing to accept any honors at second base, shortstop, or third base. The experienced players are G. J. Fedor '23, regular shortstop last year; W. B. Gubbins '23, second base; H. A. Curtis '22, regular third baseman; H. D. Mandelbaum '22, and J. F. McGuire '22. The new men are A. B. McConnell '24, and Barber.

The outfield should be well taken care of with Schultz at left, Cole at center, and possibly J. H. Hughes '24, a new man, at right. W. L. Zorn '23 is another outfield candidate. Any of the pitchers can be used in the outfield when not working in the box, said Coach Norgren.

The hitting should be average, with Dixon leading the batting order. He can nearly always be counted on for some kind of a hit, although he is not a long hitter. Cole is another who usually steps to the plate certain of at least a "nibble." Schultz delivers the long hits. Yardley is fairly dependable. Fedor is another good batter.

Chicago will play 12 games in the Conference race, meeting all of the "Big Ten" nines except Indiana University which has gone to Japan, and University of Minnesota, which just recently decided to revive varsity baseball. The Maroons will meet six teams in home and home games, but has only one date with Ohio State University. The schedule of contests with Conference rivals follows:

April 25—University of Wisconsin at Chicago.

May 1—University of Michigan at Chicago; 6—University of Chicago at Illinois; 8—Chicago at Purdue; 10—Chicago at Northwestern; 13—Chicago at Iowa; 17—University of Illinois at Chicago; 19—University of Iowa at Chicago; 25—Ohio State University at Chicago; 27—Chicago at Michigan.

June 2—Chicago at Wisconsin; 10—Purdue University at Chicago.

By staff photographer

Capt. Frank Anselmo

Wonderful Record is Made by Anselmo

Boston University Rifle Captain Is Ranked at Top of Collegians

Boston University not only won the New England intercollegiate rifle championship during the past winter, but it had the further distinction of being led at this sport by one of the finest marksmen ever developed in any college in the United States. Capt. Frank Anselmo '22 was the captain of the team and when he made a score of 999 out of a possible 1000 in the five-stage shoot against Yale University he made, what is believed to be by Maj. J. M. Portal, New England representative of the National Rifle Association in charge of the Bay State range where the B. U. team shoots, a world's record. It is certainly a New England record.

Shortly after his arrival in this country from Chile, where he was born, young Anselmo began his shooting career with the English High School in 1916, of whose Rifle team he was captain for three years. Records held while still in high school were the outdoor championship of New England in 1917, which he won at the New England tournament at Wakefield, and the indoor championship of New England in 1918, open to all army, navy, marine corps, college and civilian clubs. He was then made president of the Boston Suburban Rifle League, composed of high school rifle teams in Greater Boston.

During the war he served with the thirty-third infantry at Panama, and at the termination of his service he was made a life member of the Boston Fusileers, an old social and military club established in 1887 by distinguished war veterans. He was at that time the youngest member of the club, being barely 20, and was made captain of their rifle team in 1919. In the season of 1919-20 they captured the New England rifle championship, which they still hold.

The Boston University rifle team dates its beginning from the time Anselmo became captain. During the outdoor season the following year, the team lost only one contest out of eight. Their successful indoor season, which closed with the defeat of Yale, is due largely to his efforts. The B. U. team now stands New England intercollegiate indoor champions, with their nearest rivals the Fusileers, the New England champions. Four other B. U. rifle-team men besides Anselmo belong to the Fusileers—Lewis Pitcher, F. P. O'Neill, R. C. Smith and J. J. Pelletier, all of whom will shoot for B. U. in the probable contest with the Fusileers.

Anselmo finishes his course in the College of Business Administration and leaves Boston University this year. But his loss from the Boston University team is alleviated by this hopeful information: In answer to the question, "Are there any more at home like you?" Captain Anselmo says emphatically:

"I have a young brother, Joseph, who is attending an English institution in Chile and he is coming to Boston University next year, I hope. If I have anything to say about it, I'm going to teach him to shoot before he comes!"

LOREN MURCHINSON TO CHALLENGE PADDOCK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Charles W. Paddock of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, holder of world's records in track sprinting, is to be challenged to a series of races by Loren Murchison, also a world's record holder, of the Illinois Athletic Club, it was announced here today by J. W. Behr, athletic director of the local club.

'Murchison declared he will race Paddock at any and all distances from 50 to 300 yards," said Director Behr today. "The athletic committee of the club has taken under consideration the issuance of the challenge. A series of five races has been proposed to decide national supremacy between the two stars. Murchison is willing to run the 50, 100, 150, 220 and 300-yard dashes against the California sprinter."

"It is expected that Murchison, if the races are scheduled, will be swifter than Paddock in the short dashes because of the speed of his getaways. Paddock is slower at the take-off, it is said, but gathers speed in the longer dashes.

Paddock jointly holds the world's record for the 100-yard dash at 9 3-5s. Murchison's best time in this event is 9 4-5s. The Illinois star recently broke the world's record in the 60-yard dash, clipping a fifth of a second from the mark of 6 2-5s., which had stood since 1882.

LEWIS SUCCEEDS ROMNEY

CHICAGO, April 8 (Special)—H. W. '23, today succeeds M. A. Romney '22 as captain-elect of the football team at University of Chicago. Romney was recently declared ineligible for football next fall by the faculty committee of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Lewis has played tackle for two years on the Maroon varsity. He played three years at Oak Park High School, a suburb of Chicago.

COTTER HEADS OHIO BALL TEAM

COLUMBUS, O., April 8 (Special)—W. E. Cotter '22, pitcher, has been elected captain of the 1923 baseball team of Ohio State University. Cotter replaces P. H. McNulty '23, who was recruited by the Cleveland Indians.

SYRACUSE LOOKS FOR STRONG TEAM

Orange Lacrosse Squad Hopes to Retain Championship of Northern Intercollegiate League

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 7 (Special)—The oncoming clash between the Syracuse University lacrosse team and the visiting Oxford-Cambridge aggregation is exciting considerable interest among the local followers of lacrosse in intercollegiate and sporting circles. The invasion for the first time in history of an English lacrosse team has contributed to the rapid rise of lacrosse in popularity. The fact that the Syracuse team were the champions of the Northern Intercollegiate League last year and also in 1920 is causing all eyes to focus on L. D. Cox's fleet-footed players to lower the colors of the Englishmen.

Judging the team by the practice games this season, it is uncertain whether or not it will attain the high form it reached a year ago. There are several possibilities of development which may make the team either stronger or weaker. A better team than the 1921 Orange stick-rollers would be a phenomenal outfit. It would probably be unbeatable in the league. This is possible at Syracuse this year with the large amount of available material.

It will be difficult to ascertain the true form of the Orange men until they have met their English cousins on April 22. Syracuse is pointing for that event and will uncover the best that Coach Cox, who is professor of landscape engineering in the New York State College of Forestry, has. With this international event only about two weeks away unwonted activity is noticeable in athletic circles at Syracuse. Everybody, from the board of athletic managers down to the players and student rooters, is either acting or thinking lacrosse. Coach Cox has been keeping a watchful eye on the 150 candidates for the three places on the varsity team that must be filled, due to the graduation of A. J. Schmidt and R. S. Forbisher, point and cover-point, respectively, and the retirement of Harry Herbert, the Syracuse football star.

Among the veterans available are Irving Lydecker, second attack, and George French, outhome, who have been showing an improvement over last year and will be hard to match by any collegiate team. Victor Ross, a star of last season, known as "Chief" Ross by the fans, is making good as usual and showing the same brilliant stickwork this year that won so many scores for the Orange in the past. Harvey MacAloney, goal, is a tower of strength at the citadel, while former Capt. Paul Lowery, first defense, is helping to bring about a marked improvement in the defense practice this week. With one new varsity candidate and Benjamin Dickson, a veteran varsity man, as his assistant, with William Bertenshaw at center and "Hal" Schmitt second attack, the team is rounding into championship form.

The coach has been very deliberate in choosing men to fill the three vacancies on the varsity. Harold Wertz, captain of last year's freshman team, and George Fisher, captain of the basketball team, will probably make the varsity as point and cover-point, while James Cole and Judas Wood are close contenders for the position of second defense. This would leave the organization as follows:

MacAloney, goal; Wertz, point; Fisher, cover-point; Lowery, first defense; Cole, Wood, second defense; Dickson, third defense; Bertenshaw, center; Lydecker, third attack; Schmitt, second attack; Corey, first attack; French, out home; Ross, in home.

Coach Cox said in relation to filling the varsity vacancies that "There have been so many promising candidates it has been impossible to decide which was entitled to preference. I have reduced the squad very carefully but still have 35 candidates and expect to go to the training table Monday with about 20 men. This will allow me six substitutes. Among those most promising as substitutes are Everett Benedict, point; Warren Neal, center; Clark Failing, center William Shemin, defense; Walter Townsend, defense and Frederick Fitch, defense. I believe we will have a good team this season but the weather has prevented the best possible results from our practice work thus far."

Failing displayed some brilliant work at center in the game April 1, when he was sent in to replace Schmitt. That game, however, was not a contest in which an accurate line could be obtained on the Orange varsity or their opponents which happened to be a team made up of city, academy and college players by no means tenderfeet. The score was 1 to 0, in favor of the varsity.

The lineup that will closely approximate the one that will face the English team will be presented Saturday when the Orange varsity plays their regular spring game with the Onondaga Indians. The game last year resulted in a score of 8 to 0 in favor of the collegians. The Indians change their players infrequently and will have the same personnel as last year. The result will reveal the comparative strength of the Orange teams of 1921 and 1922, and from it will be obtained the best index as to whether or not the Oxford-Cambridge team will leave Syracuse victors or vanquished. The schedule of the Orange team follows:

April 8—Onondaga Indians at Syracuse; 15—Crescent Athletic Club at New York; 19—Seneca Indians at Syracuse; 22—Oxford-Cambridge at Syracuse; 26—Yale at New Haven; 27—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 29—Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.

May 6—Princeton at Syracuse; 13—Pennsylvania State College at State College; 15—Harvard at Cambridge; 20—Cornell at Syracuse; 25—Toronto at Syracuse; 27—Hobart at Syracuse; 30—Colgate at Syracuse, 30.

MOTORISMS

There is a new German automobile on the market in Europe. It is a high-powered quality car built principally for export trade and is claimed to be the first German car into the construction of which light alloys enter to a large extent. The outstanding features are an automatic gearshift, and rear axle housing casting and pistons of silumin. The engine is aluminium alloy, six cylinder 2.44 by 5.51 with thin steel liners cast in the block. Although the chassis has a 137-inch wheel base it is said to weigh only 1870 pounds. The price will be low enough to meet competition in its class.

By an executive decree on Jan. 11, 1922, Brazil has just adopted a law similar to our Federal Aid, to build up her highway system. The bill authorizes federal subsidies up to 50 per cent, for the improvement and maintenance of roads and highways. The improvement work will be done by the various states of Brazil, and the federal government will reimburse them by 50 per cent of the cost.

This is probably the most significant step yet taken in any country of Latin America looking to the improvement of roads. The exchange rate in Brazil is down temporarily; but it is now pointing upward and is considerably above the low point reached during the latter part of 1921. Brazil has already built many good roads, and with this new federal aid the possibilities in that country appear tremendous.

Business Improving

Reports from five different factories located in the middle west indicate that the year 1922 will be a good one in the automobile industry. Sales of trucks are well ahead of this period in 1921. The tire business is also more active, one concern reports its sales for the first quarter of this year have been 65 per cent larger in dollars than last year. One motor company has started a night shift at its plant for the first time in months. Eight hundred engines a day is the present plan of construction. A large body company reports that it has been compelled to refuse several orders because of a shortage of manufacturing facilities. The average for the factory is almost normal or over 95 per cent of capacity. This same optimism seems to be all through the industry especially during the past 30 days.

New York Sales

Business in New York has shown a perceptible increase over 1921. In some cases more than twice the number of cars were sold in March as were disposed of in February. Fifteen makes of cars are running far ahead of all others in their price classes, and 15 others are making very good records. New passenger cars registered in 10 counties in and around New York numbered 4806 in January and February, as compared with 2247 in the same months last year. The following figures tell the story:

Cars Below $2500

	1922	1921
January	2,019	483
February	2,231	1,409
Total	4,250	1,892

Cars $2500 and Above

	1922	1921
January	283	145
February	273	210
Total	556	355

A new type of motor bus has been brought out having new features of design which are important in passenger transportation, but not available in the conventional types of motor truck chassis. Two types of bodies have been designed for this chassis, one known as a city type and the other as an interurban type. The city type permits of great freedom of motion about the interior and eliminates choking at the entrance. The interurban type is designed for the utmost comfort of passengers on long trips, with ample space for luggage. Both types have wide double doors at the front and an emergency door at the rear. Modern heating and ventilating systems are installed. The new model has a wheelbase of 198 inches and seats 25 passengers. Because of its low loading height, only one step is nedeed at the entrance.

Steel Rails Used

On the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad a motor truck with flanged steel tires is in operation on branch lines. The average speed is 35 to 40 miles an hour. Down in Georgia on the Central Railroad of Georgia a touring car is used by the superintendent between stations. At Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia, a truck has been converted into a long passenger vehicle, somewhat similar to the "Kitchenette" type used by the street railroads. These cars are all very practical and take the place of an engine, caboose, coal car and several men in the crew, as the driver can not only operate the vehicle, but also take up all the fares as well.

A point has just come to attention which is very interesting. If a motorist has toured in France and has kept his old papers, his licenses, he will find them just as valid as before. Once a driving license, always a driving license with nothing additional to pay. There is no renewal yearly of these papers, in fact there is no renewal at all. And it is the same with a car. If you should return with the old one, not only the old licenses, but the number plates are exactly as good as the day you acquired them so many years ago. So if a motorist has any of these things, by all means take them along.

According to the United States bureau of market crop estimates, over 150,000,000 tons of farm products are carried over the roads to the railroads, while, in addition, thousands of tons are carried directly to market points.

Of the 237,125 motor vehicles registered in France in 1921, 79,076 were commercial cars and 158,049 were used for touring.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	3	0	1,000
San Franisco	3	1	.750
Oakland	3	1	.750
Vernon	2	1	.667
Salt Lake	1	2	.333
Sacramento	1	3	.250
Seattle	1	3	.250
Portland	0	3	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

San Francisco 16, Seattle 12.
Salt Lake 5, Vernon 1.
Sacramento 3, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 1, Portland 0.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE "BIG TEN" ALUMNI

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7 (Special)—Fielding H. Yost of the University of Michigan was the featured speaker at the first annual banquet of the "Big Ten" Alumni held here this evening. He devoted his remarks to the recent meetings of the athletic directors and the presidents of "Big Ten" institutions to prove the problems arising from professionalism in various sports.

After Ward Lambert, basketball coach at Purdue, had made a few preliminary remarks on recent professional charges, Yost was introduced. The veteran leader from Michigan announced the resolutions recently passed at the conferences held in Chicago and explained the reasons for their passage. Representatives from all the "Big Ten" colleges save Minnesota University were on hand.

Dr. Fred Merrifield, Chicago University, spoke on "The Orient in Athletics." Dr. W. R. Meanwell, Wisconsin, followed with "Conference Basketball." While Thomas Robinson, swimming coach at Northwestern University, spoke on "The Value of Swimming." Athletic Director J. L. Griffith of the University of Illinois, recited the "Purpose of Competitive Athletics," while H. H. Jones, football charge of the University of Iowa, compared "Football Systems in the East and eWst." E. O. Steim, University of Indiana, and Coach J. W. Wilce, Ohio State, concluded the meeting, the latter illustrating his lecture with lantern slides showing the progress of football in the past 20 years. The meeting was the result of a determination of the local alumni clubs to combine and form the "Big Ten" council of St. Louis. The body passed a resolution to stand behind the efforts of the "Big Ten" Conference to purge amateur sports of professionalism.

PLAN HUGE STADIUM

PHILADELPHIA, April 8—A huge athletic stadium to seat at least 75,000 will be erected in Philadelphia for the sesquicentennial exposition in 1926. Tentative plans call for a stadium with a field twice as large as the playing field of the Yale boul.

ATHLETICS CLAIM YOUNG

DETROIT, Mich., April 7—R. W. Young, Dertoit American infielder, has been claimed on waivers by the Philadelphia Athletics, it was announced tonight.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 8—Scotland defeated England, 1 to 0, in an international soccer match here this afternoon.

Fancy Golf Shots Only Aid Audience

Kirkwood's Trick Repertoire No Use in Matches

CHICAGO, April 8—There are tricks in all trades, but in golf, at least, the tricks do not spell supremacy as exemplified by the trick-shot golfer, J. H. Kirkwood, Australian open champion, now touring America with the intention of trying for the open title at Chicago this summer.

Kirkwood can perform seemingly impossible tricks with a golf ball and a putter, mashie or driver, but, while he plays a splendid game, he has not been able to equal any of the leading Yankee golfers. He does not drive, approach or putt so well as a dozen American players.

He can drop half a dozen balls in a straight line, and with a mashie pitch the farthest one into the hole precisely and thus continue down the line until all disappear with the 4¼-inch can, but when he plays a regular round of golf he putts no better than many other good players and picks up no strokes by reason of his wizardry. Kirkwood also can putt his ball against and from the lip of the cup, driving the near ball away and holding his own, but this could not be done in competition. The difference seems to be that Kirkwood performs his stunts at calculated distances, so that long practice and a delicate touch make the work exact, while in a regular round, the ball must be played from all sorts of positions on the 120-foot square green. If he could have a stymie of three or four feet laid for him at every hole, he would bless the recent restoration of that play and hole without difficulty.

The Australian champion also can curve his ball around another by putting English on it with a straight-faced putter, but his truly native trick is the boomerang ball. In this piece of legerdemain he cuts, or gives back spin to the ball to such an extent that the pellet is hurled high in the air only to fall at his feet. This is an exaggeration of the cut pitch shot played by all experts.

Kirkwood is good at that, but the same reasons prevent him being more successful than other players when it comes to competition. He can discover the cut necessary to bring the ball back to him, but when it comes to estimating the backspin necessary to drop it dead to the pin from varying distances that must be measured by the eye, he cannot keep up with Charles Evans, Jr., who, it is said, can hit a dozen balls 150 yards into the hands of a caddie without requiring the catcher to move, or can drop a bill within a few inches of the flag from all sorts of distances.

Another stunt that theoretically calls for perfect play is to drive a ball off a watch face or from beneath the foot of a person, but that merely requires exactness in the trajectory of the club, and a slice or hook might result if the club head followed or preceded the hands, respectively.

Kirkwood also can put an extended slice or hook on a ball but that play is used by Jock Hutchison, British open champion; James M. Barnes, American open title holder, and by many other premiers of the game just as efficiently and probably with more certainty.

The plausible reason why they excel Kirkwood in open play is that they get in a secluded part of the links and practice the likely shots of an actual round as assiduously as he rehearses his trick shots.

ANNOUNCE DRAW FOR COURT TENNIS PLAY

NEW YORK, April 8 (Special)—The United States National court tennis doubles championship tournament will be held at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club starting next Thursday. The draw was made late yesterday.

The present doubles champions are Jay Gould, holder of the singles title, and Joseph W. Wear, both of the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club. They drew a bye in the first round, and in the semi-finals will meet either W. C. Bowditch and George W. Wightman or W. A. Burnham Jr. and Dr. Channing Frothingham, all of Boston.

In the lower half of the draw Fulton Cutting of the Racquet and Tennis Club here and a partner to be chosen later will oppose Q. A. S. McKean and George R. Fearing of the Boston club. The winners of this match will be aligned against Hewitt Morgan and Payne Whitney of the local Racquet and Tennis Club.

CALIFORNIA ACCEPTS

ITHACA, N. Y., April 7—Graduate Manager Romeyn Berry of the Cornell Athletic Association today received a telegram from the University of California accepting the Cornell team's invitation to stop over here for a week on its way to the Intercollegiates at Cambridge, Mass. The message also states that California will be glad to meet Cornell in a track meet here on May 20.

F. B. ADAMS ONLY WINNER

WASHINGTON, April 7—In his chess exhibition on 20 boards at the Central Y. M. C. A., Samuel Rzeschewski's final score comprises 16 wins, 3 draws and only 1 loss to F. B. Adams, president of the Capitol City Chess Club. Among the defeated were Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Judge Ballou, Maj. Earl H. Smith, Maj. J. C. Cox and Rev. Edward L. Hunt.

Classified Advertisements

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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Classified Advertisements

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For Other Classified Advs. See Page 17.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Charm That Clings to Japan

Mysterious Japan

By Julian Street. London: William Heinemann. 12/6 net.

This is not a pretentious book; and, for that reason, it succeeds, The author knows that "if a man stays in Japan six or eight weeks he can write a book about it; if he stays a year or two he may write a single article for a magazine; but if he stays several years he will be afraid to write at all." Yet Mr. Street "gayly set forth" on his journey, "under an agreement to write about Japan," and he has written a good book just because he has the courage to be frankly superficial. Indeed, the superficial things are the most interesting and amusing things about Japan, and Mr. Street has filled his book with quaintness. The meals, the baths, and beds and pillows, the ceremonious courtliness of everyday life, tea-houses and geishas, music and wrestling; in fact, all the little details that help to color the background of one's imagination, are faithfully observed and recorded. But this does not mean that we are given merely a camera picture of what there was to see; Mr. Street has looked at Japan with a sympathetic understanding, and he contrives to give his readers plenty of food for reflection. The relation of a Japanese wife to her husband ("a wife may not even call her husband by his first name"), the relation of master and servant ("service is rendered with a grace and friendliness that make it very charming"), distinctions of class ("No two persons in Japan are of exactly the same social rank"), and the national conceptions of loyalty and patriotism—these and other serious subjects are all lightly touched upon, in a way which gives a real insight into the structure of society and the mentality of the people.

Sympathetic, Yet Critical

Though Mr. Street is well disposed toward Japan, his critical faculties are always alert. "Trains are almost invariably on time, but the telephone system is villainously bad"; the Japanese are "physically the cleanest race of people in the world," but in their commercial ethics they are "not fully abreast of the other great nations"; their courtesy and hospitality are "fairly stupefying," but their cuisine lacks variety (though "lily roots are sweet and succulent and quail eggs delicious.") In one chapter Mr. Street, putting aside some of his moderation and good humor, deals with the problem of Japanese immigration. When such complex subjects as these come up for discussion, there is less to be said in favor of being frankly superficial.

But the charm of the book is in its lighter passages. Gardens and color-prints, poems ("almost all Japanese write poetry") and flower arrangement (which is taught in schools), the graceful names of girls—as "floating-ship" and "scent of autumn," the lack of chairs and hot water taps, bath towels and light conversation, such are the subjects on which Mr. Street discourses most successfully, and in the end his mosaic of detail is found to be a complete artistic unity, a fair representation or epitome of Japan as others see her. Of the literature and religion of the country, not much is said; but the national standards of conduct are often illustrated and referred to. "The suppression of one's feelings is a primary canon of Japanese etiquette"; urbanity, purity, courtesy and imperturbability are "the four virtues"; and the tradition of family responsibility is so strong that "until quite recently poorhouses were considered unnecessary."

Mr. Street has taken pains to write not only of modern Japan, but of the days (not more than sixty years ago even now) when window-glass was unknown and feudal lords kept their districts in subjection with a retinue of bowmen and armor-clad warriors. In fact, the mystery to which he alludes in the title of the book is "the mystery of an old and peculiar civilization, out of which an interesting modernism has rapidly grown." Most readers, when they turn the last page, will be grateful to Mr. Street for having dispelled much of the mystery and vividly conveyed to them so much of the charm that clings about Japan.

From an illustration in "Mysterious Japan," by Julian Street. (London: William Heinemann.)

Japan's Nearest Equivalent to an Organ Grinder

The Decay of the House of Hapsburg

The Emperor Francis Joseph and His Times

By Lieut.-Gen. Baron von Margutti, C. V. O. (attached to the Aides-de-Camp's Department of the Imperial Household, 1900-1917). London: Hutchinson. 24/-.

For the last 17 years of Francis Joseph's reign, the writer of these memoirs, as general aide-de-camp, was in almost daily contact with the Emperor, bringing him news of events great and small which concerned the Dual Monarchy, helping him in that gigantic task which, even in the smallest detail, was never allowed to be relegated to another, the governing of his vast dominions.

It can hardly be said that Baron von Margutti was ever admitted to intimacy—the one occasion when the Emperor shook hands with him stands out as a red-letter day—but that he was taken almost from the first into his sovereign's confidence and was regarded by him with real affection, there is no doubt. That Francis Joseph was fortunate in his choice of so prominent a public servant, these memoirs give ample proof. They are written with the most evident sincerity, and, while the author's exceptional opportunities for obtaining first-hand information on Austrian public affairs have been made full use of, resulting in some remarkable conclusions, his loyalty and devotion to those he served are as noticeable as are his consistent modesty, impartiality and good taste.

History of the House of Hapsburg

On the whole, therefore, it may be said that Baron von Margutti has written a remarkable book. Far more than a memoir of Francis Joseph, it is largely a history of the gradual decay of the ancient house of Hapsburg, which was to totter to its fall but two years after the old Emperor had ceased to reign.

When little more than a boy, Francis Joseph inherited that great unwieldy Empire, the Dual Monarchy. While he entirely failed to realize that those artificial bonds of the nationalities over which he ruled, however restless and inharmonious they might prove, would one day burst asunder, while he was to continue unswervingly to rule upon the traditional lines set down for him for generations, "he never," in his aide-de-camp's words, "consciously disregarded the growing demands of the times."

His great diligence, his close contact with the men and matters connected with the Empire, together with his high sense of responsibility and devotion to duty, all these were, doubtless, the means of preserving through successive years of military and diplomatic failures, the greater part of the Monarchy intact and, outwardly at least, in submission.

Francis Joseph, however, immersed in the detailed business of the day, did not look ahead. With great independence he formed his own opinions, and his judgments of the Empire, as a whole, were often remarkably sound—in 1914, he had little or no confidence in his army and foresaw from the first its tragic fate—but it never occurred to him that the old order was changing or could change.

"Consequently," writes Baron Margutti, "no heed was paid to that summons to a timely reconstruction of the Hapsburg Empire which would have secured its boundaries, its future and its development, a summons which, during the last 25 years, had been knocking louder and louder at the doors of the statesmen of the Danube Monarchy."

Francis Joseph a German Prince

Many times the author emphasizes a point which, perhaps, his contemporaries had been apt to overlook. Francis Joseph was preeminently a German Prince. He neither liked nor understood the Slavs, and so lent himself to that fatally short-sighted policy of divide et impera among them. The game of playing one nationality off against another continued for years, bringing nothing but evil in its train and was, surely, not the least of the causes which brought about the Balkan War in 1912, to be followed by the Great War two years later. It was as a German prince that Francis Joseph, though he distrusted Prussia, cherished the Triple Alliance, while his genuine affection for William II and his great admiration for the German Army—he was himself a keen soldier — continued throughout his reign to strengthen an alliance with those whom he actually considered his own people. The general fear of a powerful Germany he did not share; more probably he welcomed it as an offset against Russia, and this must have largely influenced his refusal to consider the advances of England, which the Baron believes were warmly and skillfully presented on several occasions by Edward VIII, lest they should in any way chill the relations between Berlin and Vienna.

The Author's Rôle as Informer

Baron Margutti was the first to bring the news to the old Emperor that Serbia had refused to accept the Austrian ultimatum. There could be no doubt how little Francis Joseph desired a conflict, how pitifully up to the last he clung to the hope that it might be averted. He had dreaded it immeasurably for its own sake; but, besides that, as has been observed, he had no confidence in his country's ability to carry on war.

It was characteristic of him, however, that he accepted this, as he had accepted so many other heavy burdens, with an even more rigid application than ever to the demands of the hour.

In the palace at Schönbrunn, cut off from all public intercourse with his people, while the Austrian armies, sometimes victorious, more often beaten back, broken, disorganized, swept westward and northward, the old Emperor continued during the next two years, with all his former meticulous care, alertness and concentration, to watch over the destinies of the House of Hapsburg, so soon to crumble into ruins, snapping with it the last slender thread which bound the dual monarchy together.

Back to the Land

Truly Rural

By Richardson Wright. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

In the balmy days of spring, the cry of "Back to the land," is not a dogmatic cure-all for social and political ills; it is the expression of a poignant and well-nigh universal longing. As one man, the busy world flings up its windows and inoculates itself with the nostalgia. We want gardens to dig in and morning glory lattices to paint. But most of us must content ourselves with a Sunday afternoon walk in the country and a lazy hour or two with "The Compleat Angler" or "Truly Rural." These two books cannot be compared in all respects, but either will create for us a temporary illusion that we are where we should like to be. Richardson Wright's "adventures in getting back to earth" take us completely into their confidence. We know the chestnut tree, the carriage house, the morning room and the kitchen library as if we had lived in the house. We suffer from his "catalogue complex" and her "closet complex." There is only one thing that is left a mystery, and that is how the original plunge was managed. He who should know disclaims, that knowledge, and says it is a miracle, but we feel that he is keeping something back. We should like to try it, too, just dash out and buy a country place and rely on Providence for the rest.

This is the book of the urban and urbane essayist who has, like the Spectator, gone to the country, where he will "form several of his ensuing speculations." But it is not the book of an amateur gardener. Mr. Wright, who is the editor of "House and Garden," has based his truly charming, not in the least technical, essays on a thorough knowledge of gardening. In their genial pages are many hints for the man who is fortunate enough to own a house and garden to dress up for spring. We should like all such persons to read the book and be inspired thereby to plan a country house that "looks like a lazy fellow in bed propped up on an elbow." Personally, we can imagine no more satisfying conception of a farmhouse.

In the current Nineteenth Century Magazine, there is an essay by the son of George Meredith on the country around Box Hill, which Meredith loved and which is forever associated with him. This essay is a good one to place with "George Meredith, 1909," by J. M. Barrie—a tiny book of only 15½ pages; infinite riches in little room. It was composed when Meredith passed away, and has sometimes been spoken of as the perfect manner of writing this kind of thing.

Dante Is Approached in a New Light

The Poetry of Dante

By Benedetto Croce. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to point out that the mass of critical commentary, historical and biographical exposition, theoretical pamphlets, attacks and defenses on ethical grounds and other pertinent matter would seem to have placed Dante, once for all, in the scale of world literature. The idea of finding anything new to say about him, whose life has been so meticulously observed, is not one that would particularly occupy the average student of letters. Therefore, it was with curiosity that the reviewer dipped into Benedetto Croce's "The Poetry of Dante," and, much to his amazement, he arose from the book with an entirely new conception of Dante. In this book, Dante, the poet, has been presented in the most illuminating manner and it may emphatically be affirmed that the volume is another triumph for Senator Croce's system of literary criticism.

This system should be fairly familiar by this time to most readers who care for such things, for several of the distinguished Italian's books have been translated into English and their vogue has not been small. Senator Croce is now one of the world-figures in criticism. His theory of criticism is impossible to outline in a few sentences, but the core of it is a lyrical exposition of the work in hand, a revelation of the work as it stands on the printed page and the admittance of no extraneous allusions, histories or theories, ethical or otherwise, to divert the reader from what, to Senator Croce, is the true message of the poem. He reads poetry as poetry and as nothing else. The result of this system, applied to the Divine Comedy, brings to view a prospect so pleasing that few readers will resist the temptation to dip back into Dante and see wherein they failed to observe all this beauty and sheer lyricism.

Two Separate Qualities in Dante

Senator Croce's discussion of the poetry of Dante is based on two great points, and the reader must keep these in mind as he goes through the book. First of all, there is a sharp severing of the allegory and the poetry. Of course, all of us know by this time that the Divine Comedy is compact with allegorical terms, allusions and presentations, and we have stumbled slowly through the book, striving to elucidate and make them clear. Senator Croce makes the surprising declaration: "In poetry, allegory never occurs." He goes on to state that it may be existent in the poem, but it is never a part of it. He puts it this way: ". . . If there be allegory it is always by definition outside of and distinct from poetry, and what is really within the poetry, fused and identified with it, can be no allegory, but only poetic imagery, which is not limited in signification to material finite things, but always has an unbounded spiritual value. In all these cases he who reads poetically should never find the allegorical sense within reach; he navigates in other, sweeter waters."

Here is a new and startling theory which practically states that the reader must read an allegorical poem twice, once for the allegory and again sheerly for the poetry. The two cannot be taken together. Viewing the Divine Comedy in this light, the reader has before him a bulk of sheer poetry which he may read simply for the intrinsic beauty that is contained within the exalted lines and give no care for the allusions, for the ethical scheme, or for the concealed allegories. The idea is wonderful and Dante is approached in a new light. In this way has Senator Croce gone through the book, explaining its various actions, pointing out its beauties here and its beauties there, always from the poetical viewpoint and never from that which requires a political or ethical knowledge of Dante's day. It is delightful to observe what new beauties the Divine Comedy presents from this viewpoint.

Characters Were Poetical Creations

Naturally, one objection that will be promulgated by the reader is that certain characters are historical figures of their day and that a certain knowledge of them is requisite, if one is to understand why they are placed in the Inferno, Purgatory or Paradise. But Senator Croce is prepared for this, and he declares that the figures in Dante's Divine Comedy are to be considered solely as poetical creations of the poet. It does not matter what names are attached to them; to all intents and purposes, they are figments of Dante's vast dream. The critic decries dry research, regarding these ideal figures, saying: "But when reading the episodes, beware of separating what cannot be separated and substituting the results of such researches for the living qualities of Dante's characters! If you do, whatever the characters have of piteous or of tragic disappears at once." And speaking of Beatrice, Senator Croce states that she may be all that students of Dante say she is, Revelation, Active Intelligence and what else, but in poetry "she is simply a woman, a woman once loved and now happy and glorious, yet benign and helpful to her lover of the past."

These remarks should show the attitude that Senator Croce has adopted toward the Divine Comedy and, in this way, he goes through the three books, the Inferno, the Purgatorio, the Paradiso, a gentle guide leading his readers to a wealth of beauty that must be forever the divine flowering of Italian poesy.

The American Scene

Up Stream:

An American Chronicle. By Ludwig Lewisohn. New York: Boni & Liveright. $3.

"The world is full of stories and many of the stories are true. But they are not true enough." So begins the prologue of Mr. Lewishon's vital and interesting book. So vital, so dramatic, so absolutely real it is, that to place over against it the coolness of criticism strains and tears in a conflict between mind and heart. "Simpatico," is Mr. Lewisohn to the last degree. The little German boy who comes to America, lives, learns and struggles, both wins and holds us. In delightful prose, runs the chronicle. Lucidly and beautifully are these early years described. The dear mother, the good father, the associates and influences, all combining to make a luminous and tender setting for the hopes and fancies of a sensitive, temperamental boy.

Since Henry James' wonderful description of his childhood, nothing of the sort has been better done. With the young man who has left all this and now pursues the old, old quest in New York, the charm begins to dim. Perhaps as it did for him! "The youth who daily farther from the east must travel," while attended by a vision, is not quite so near as the boy to the "clouds of glory." And now does the author become less interesting. His problems, while differing from those of many, do so more in kind than in degree. He was hampered in obtaining a position as teacher because he was a Jew. Well, other men have been hampered in other ways, not so easily told the world.

The Author's Purpose

To be sure, Mr. Lewisohn's purpose is not to tell the world of his hardships, because they were personal, but because they may tomorrow be the hardships of some other young alien. Still, one feels that possibly he has made this of too great moment. Many an entirely capable, willing man has not been given a position as teacher because of some "mole of nature in him" not quite acceptable to the faculty with whom he may have otherwise distinguished himself.

This difficulty finally surmounted, Mr. Lewisohn taught first in one, then in another middle western university. As he chooses to keep a thin veil of a fictitious name over each, his wish may be respected. At Central City, then, he found deep-rooted errors in the general educational system. Shot through and through with muddled utilitarianism, it seems to him not education at all. It is "not a literature of the mind, or a heightened consciousness of the historic culture of mankind. . . . College is to fit you to do things—build bridges, teach French. It is not supposed to help you to be! One year we had 800 graduates; we conferred 800 degrees. The long line passed in cap and gown. Seventy per cent should never have gotten here. Seventy per cent could stand no test—not the simplest—in fundamental thinking or judging or the elements of humane knowledge."

The Loyalty of His Students

Mr. Lewisohn's students were very loyal to him. "Whether they understood me or not—usually they didn't—whether I was teaching them language or literature, they felt that I was bent upon some business in which their souls were somehow concerned." Then came the war. New problems arose for Mr. Lewisohn, which he sets down in that marvelous prose (if his poetry were only as good, but the samples given do not touch it!).

The tide of circumstance took the teacher back to New York, this time to a preparatory school. "There were 100 boys, varying in age from 12 to 17. They brought with them from their homes a stony contempt for literature, art, and learning, for any form of reflection, for all tolerance, gentleness, humanity." Finally came the change to an occupation more satisfying, and to "an autumn which was like a return home. Once more I saw shadows on the river and bronze foliage and laid my palms against the cool trunks of trees. Once more with less of inner fever to disturb my sight, I was able to survey the American scene."

And, surveying, he descants upon it. No honest reader will gainsay the author's honesty, and few thoughtful readers will entirely agree with him. For these are times when no one man's view is perfect. Something of the bitterness of the last few years has warped and colored it. But many rise with remedies and, of all suggested, some will prove to be as nearly right as any working ideals may be. It would not do for too many autobiographies, like this of Mr. Lewisohn's, to be given us. But for this one every American ought to be thankful. To agree or to disagree is not the question. To have a viewpoint so ably taken is the thing.

The Art of Letter-Writing

A Letter Book:

With an introduction on the History and Art of Letter-Writing. By George Saintsbury. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 6/- net.

Both parts of this book are "belles lettres," the first in one sense and the second in another. The first consists of an historical introduction, which occupies one-third of the whole volume; the second consists of 54 English letters, mostly dating from the eighteenth century, "the very palmiest day of "the art" of letter-writing. Each part is, in its own way, as attractive as the other, and the two together make an artistic whole, the letters being planned to be "as it were illustrations to the introduction, which is intended in turn to be a guide to them."

Famous English Letters

Probably no anthology was ever entirely satisfactory to the individual taste of any single reader; and it is certain that in these (or any other) 200 pages of collected letters some persons of taste and judgment will look in vain for an old favorite. But it is equally certain that Professor Saintsbury's little book will contain a number of pleasant surprises for the great majority of his readers, even though his sources are, for the most part, famous and familiar. John Donne, Thomas Gray, Coleridge, Southey, Byron, Shelley and Keats, among the poets, contribute to these pages; among the prose writers, Carlyle and Macaulay, Thackeray, Ruskin, Evelyn of the Diary, and, of course, Horace Walpole, who was scarcely a writer at all, except of letters. "The art of letter-writing," says Professor Saintsbury, "is a sort of mosaic or macedoine of nearly all departments of the general art of literature." It is almost true that, in this volume, he gives us a bird's-eye view of English "letters," in the wider sense of the word,

The introduction is itself a "mosaic or macedoine" of learning and criticism. In it we travel far beyond the bounds of English literature. Beginning conscientiously with Biblical letters, we glance at Greece (which never developed the art of letter-writing for its own sake), at Rome and at the Middle Ages; then every kind of English letter is treated in turn, even love letters, open letters, letters in books and letters to the papers. On each and all of them, Professor Saintsbury has interesting things to say, and their writers pass in swift historical review.

Judgments Open to Dispute

Not all Professor Saintsbury's particular judgments will meet with general agreement. Those, for example, who vastly prefer the letters to the speeches of Cicero may resent being dubbed "audacious heretics"; and there are lovers of Byron in plenty to dispute the statement that his "vogue" is "chiefly sustained by spasmodic and not too successful exertions of individuals." But the pages of the introduction are studded, nevertheless, with shrewd judgments and obiter dicta that stick in the memory; and, in attempting some sort of constructive and comprehensive criticism of the art of letter-writing in general, this book breaks some new ground. The "very passport of admission to the company of good letter-writers is naturalness"; not slovenliness, of course, or lack of care: "complete dishabillé on paper is not attractive"; but the "greatest negative caution of all" is that a letter should not be obviously written; "the more the spoken word is heard in a letter the better," and the more it gives way to book-talk the worse.

The charm of this collection is precisely that. We find great men in negligeé and are delighted to see that they are still great men—or, at any rate, great writers. The truth of this assertion could never be demonstrated by quotation; but any reader who cares to test it by experiment will not be disappointed.

When one writes or speaks of Meredith, the name of another great writer naturally links itself to him—Thomas Hardy. He is about to issue a new volume of poems, called "Late Lyrics and Earlier, With Many Other Verses." There are more than 150 poems in the book, about half of which were either crowded out from previous volumes, or overlooked in past collections. The volume will contain a characteristic preface by Mr. Hardy. He still seems to be smarting under the way his latest novels were received, which is a pity as there is no living writer held in higher estimation and reverence than the author of the Wessex novels, and the "Dynasts" and the poems.

A number of critics are guessing as to the author of "Number 87." This novel, published by the Macmillan Company and credited to Harrington Hext—obviously a nom de plume—has aroused much conjecture. H. L. Pangborn expresses the opinion that it is the work either of H. G. Wells or of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In discussing this question, he writes: "The thought of the book is Wellsian. The well-managed suspense of the plot is assuredly like Conan Doyle's work. It is difficult to believe the book the work of any little-known, plain John Smith of letters, and it is equally hard to pick out any other well-known Englishman capable of it."

The National Book Fair

With the return of spring, while plants and fruit trees are bursting into blossom on the Tuscan hills, in Florence, the heart and center of Tuscany, a reawakening of intellectual and artistic life is making itself felt and expressing itself in various ways. Among many other activities, which include a spring international art exhibition and an exhibition of Italian paintings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and concerts of seventeenth and eighteenth century music, perhaps the most interesting and profitable is the International Book Fair, which promises to recall, and perhaps to rival, the famous fair at Leipzig. No town could be better adapted for this purpose than Florence, which, possessed of a tradition unique in history, still ranks among the first as an intellectual center, even if it is not one of the largest or most commercial towns of Italy. The Book Fair will open in May, in the magnificent salons of Palazzo Pitti, which, until last year, was a royal palace and the king's habitual residence when visiting Florence. It will be held under the patronage of H. M. the King of Italy, and under the auspices of the Italian Book Publishers Association of Milan, and of the Leonardo Foundation for Italian Culture of Rome.

Its Various Aims

The objects which the International Book Fair has in view are many and various. It aims, above all, at promoting among the nations a direct and reciprocal knowledge of their respective productions in books, not only with an eye to commercial aims, but with the object of restoring, by the direct comparison offered by a fair, definite national characteristics to the production of each nation. In the commercial field, the fair hopes to facilitate international book-trade, now seriously hampered by the state of the exchange and the difficulties of transport. All the principal nations of Europe are taking part in the fair, which will not by any means be limited to books only.

Around the central book exhibition many other special departments have arisen, illustrating the many arts and industries connected with books. There will be an exhibition of book illustrators and decorators, which will show, not only books already printed and illustrated by every possible system, but also original works by artists, destined for the illustration of some book. Another department will illustrate the history of bookbinding; another will show the latest processes of photography, in its relations to the graphic arts; another will illustrate the uses of the cinema, especially with regard to popular culture, and there will be an exhibition of posters, both original and printed, with an award of medals to the most effective. Most interesting, perhaps, of all will be the popular culture exhibition, which will show the activity and methods of each nation for the education of the masses—public libraries, reading circles, societies for the printing and divulgation of suitable books, books for the people and books for children. It is thought that a direct knowledge of what other nations are doing in this field, and the exchange of ideas on the subject, may be of the greatest utility in enriching and improving the output of each nation in this respect.

Various smaller exhibitions and attractions will be held in the beautiful Royal Boboli Gardens, which rise behind the palace and dominate the town and its surrounding hills; so that it would be difficult in the whole of Europe, to find a setting at once more picturesque and more eloquent of literary and artistic traditions. No similar initiative has been made, since the great International Fair of Leipzig, held in 1914, the results of which were unhappily annulled in great part by the war. Let us hope that the new International Fair of Florence will mark a beginning of an era of real progress, in what may be rightly called the highest expression of human culture—the book.

Still Mr. Merrick

One Man's View

By Leonard Merrick. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.90.

When I was a student, the coxswain of the fouroared crew, of which I was a member, shouted aloud at the end of a race that I was swinging "way out of the boat." And he further remarked that, just because we had won the race, probably through no fault of mine, I need not go blustering about, merely to call attention to the fact that I was in the winning boat.

In just such manner, Leonard Merrick seems to be swinging "way out of the boat." Swinging out of a boat which has won a race chiefly by the concerted efforts of the many writers who have, through friendship, sponsored him as a writer of good fiction; out of a boat in which he pulled a strong oar, but one not strong enough to carry victory by itself. "One Man's View" is the book which gives me this impression.

As to Its Five Editions

The moment I opened the cover, a most astounding fact confronted my eyes. The publishers modestly attest that five editions of this novel have been run in less than 15 days, 13 days, to be exact. This most bewildering announcement fairly made my palms itch to hold the pretty red cover, to forget the world; in short, to travel on the fascinating wings of Mr. Merrick's clever narration. In truth, I was so anxious to get at the contents that I put aside my usual habit of reading the introduction last, and actually plunged into Granville Barker's prelude. By that time, I was slowed up a little. Barker always slows me up, somehow.

The story is that of an English barrister who marries, I rather think, below him. His wife had aspirations toward the forum of Thespius; she is only 21 at her marriage, so we must forgive her that. She tries to get a position on the stage, fails and decides it better, at least from an economic standpoint, to marry the barrister and live in comparative luxury, than to put up with the insults of the theatrical agents. Of course, in due time, the husband becomes engrossed in his profession and neglects his wife. You know how it is in stories. Fortunately, along comes a Mr. Lucas Field, a famous playwright. He is attracted to Mamie (I love to write that name, for it is so like the whole book). She fell desperately in love with him, eloped with him, after leaving the conventional note to the unsuspecting husband.

The Plot a Trite One

And so the story goes. I shall not finish it for you, for perchance you enjoy Merrick and will want to read this book for yourself. But I beg leave to state that, if you do like Merrick (and I suppose one should, on account of excellent things which he has written), I advise you to undertake this work with your eyes focused on disappointment. For it is a medley of all the obvious climaxes, situations and moving picture tritenesses that could possibly be gathered together in 214 pages.

It is, indeed, a lamentable thing that writers who have succeeded in winning a great American public should almost deliberately turn traitor to them. Mr. Barker, in his introduction, states that the novel is at once dateless, yet historical, and finishes by telling us that it was probably written in 1889. So much for his clarity.

G. F. W.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

New York Compares and Classifies Its Visiting Orchestral Conductors

By W. J. HENDERSON

THE art of the conductor was exhibited in all its phases and aspects in New York in the course of the season now approaching its end. Let us forbear to speak of operatic conductors, for that way lie vanity and vexation of spirit. We are obliged also to keep in mind the might of the prima donna and the tenor. In the opera house all is not joy for the conductor; but in the concert hall he reigns absolute monarch of tempi, interpretations, readings, the hundred-voiced singer of songs and all the listeners who believe with all their hearts that he unaided gives life to the music of Beethoven, Bach and Brahms.

There used to be three concert orchestras in New York. Now these are two. But other cities supply the deficiency. The Boston and Philadelphia orchestras continue to visit the island of Manhattan and they are made welcome. But the home orchestras occupy the center of the stage. The Symphony Society divided its season between two directors. Walter Damrosch, dean of American conductors, directed the first part of the series of concerts. Then he departed for foreign lands to rest himself (by conducting other orchestras), while Albert Coates, the British lion of the baton, assumed the direction of the Symphony entertainments.

The Philharmonic Society's champion in the first part of the orchestral battle was Josef Stransky, whose name appears on the official printing of the organization as conductor. One or two concerts were taken by Henry Hadley, whose title is associate conductor. When Mr. Stransky had completed his list, Willem Mengelberg, the Amsterdam comet, swept into the musical firmament and led the forces of the Philharmonic in the Carnegie Hall series and some of the Tuesday evening entertainments in the Metropolitan Opera House. Most of these last, however, were in the hands of Artur Bodanzky, who, like Mr. Mengelberg, wears the title of guest conductor.

Mr. Coates' "Diminuendo"

The eminent foreign visitors within the gates should receive the courtesy of first consideration. In the course of his recent visit, Mr. Coates executed a masterly diminuendo. In the previous season he came, he saw, he conquered. In the recent season, he returned, he caused several compositions to be performed very fast, and departed, leaving behind him the impression that in some mysterious way he had finished his engagement ahead of time. No overmastering readings remained in the memories of Symphony patrons. But all of them will easily recall a tall man whose arms had a wonderful spread and whose hair would not stay out of his eyes.

Perhaps nothing astonished the auditors at Mr. Coates' concerts more than his reading of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Old music lovers had fancied that there was nothing new to learn about this beautiful work, but Mr. Coates demonstrated that by playing all of it at a right merry speed, it might be made to sound as it surely never sounded before. Of course most concertgoers had at some time heard the last movement taken at such a tempo that the violinists could not play the figure of the first theme except as a smear. Mr. Coates did not neglect this detail. The first violins showed remarkable courage, but their bravery was in vain. The other movements also made swift progress. It was not by any means the best performance of the symphony ever heard in New York, but it was probably the quickest. When the stop watch becomes a factor in the determination of interpretative merit, it will be in order to declare that on the Seventh Symphony Mr. Coates holds the record.

We have to thank this baton magician for making known to us one delicate and fragrant bit of British music, namely, John Gerrard Williams' "Pot Pourri," a set of charming little sketches suggested by the dried flowers on a mantelpiece.

Mr. Mengelberg's Achievements

Mr. Mengelberg of Amsterdam, accompanied by his train of violinists, male and female, returned to us with undiminished ardor, but found that those ideal conditions which had been promised in perpetuity had mysteriously become difficult of realization. Many comments were made on the reminiscent character of his programs, which in some instances seemed to be mere echoes of his first season here. But the rumor, which seemed to be well grounded, was that the obtainable number of rehearsals had suddenly been harshly limited and that therefore it was discreet to play again music in which the Philharmonic musicians had been thoroughly schooled the previous winter.

Mr. Mengelberg's achievements, if not always justifiable, were conspicuously brilliant and invariably interesting despite the difficulties placed in his way. Perhaps no incident in the course of the season so forcibly demonstrated his importance as the jumbo concert given in aid of the fund for the Walter Damrosch Fellowship in the American Academy in Rome. The Philharmonic, Philadelphia and New York Symphony orchestras were consolidated for this affair. There were over 200 musicians on the stage and they were conducted by Messrs. Stransky, Bodansky, Coates, Mengelberg and Stokowski in turn. The last named disported himself among the Rhine legends of Wagner with distinctly personal ebullience, and Mr. Coates endeavored to make a star piece of the finale of Brahms' C minor symphony. But Mr. Mengelberg, with a cunning quite unapproached by the others, selected Liszt's "Les Préludes," which in the ordinary course of human events is a private and particular battle horse of Mr. Stransky and with which no conductor could possibly make a failure, having 300 men to sound its plangent phrases. Mr. Mengelberg, it is said, rehearsed each of the three orchestras separately and the result was that he took the audience into camp, horse, foot and dragoons.

An Extraordinary Success

Far more valuable, however, as an exhibition of his art was his direction of Mahler's Third Symphony which he interpreted with so much sympathy and so much genuine affection that he gave the composition every bit of significance and beauty that could be unearthed from its instrumental depths. That Mr. Mengelberg has been an extraordinary success in New York is not at all astonishing. Music lovers may and do differ as to the correctness of some of his interpretations, but there is no disagreement as to his personal force, his intense enthusiasm and his inexhaustible capacity for hard work. If he is not permitted to rehearse as much as he did last season, it is a pity, for he gets out of a rehearsal a vast amount of good result. He is willing to spend half an hour on a single phrase in order to bring the performance of it to such a degree of finish that his artistic purpose is clearly published.

As a coadjutor of Mr. Mengelberg, Artur Bodanzky proved himself much shadow and little substance. What he accomplished in the Philharmonic concerts which he conducted was to continue the series. Even this is something. It was in the very precious convocations of the Society of the Friends of Music that the true radiance of Mr. Bodanzky shed its effulgence on the chosen few. This exclusive fraternity of devotees concentrates on the secret chapters of musical history, those made by the works dwelling in imperishable security on library shelves. Whatever of Bach no one else gives, these lyric touchstones give, and thus pave the way for whatever of all other composers no one else gives. In selecting, preparing and conducting these hidden treasures Mr. Bodanzky has triumphantly proved himself the high priest of Charlemagne, Barbarossa and Rip van Winkle.

Mr. Stokowski's Development

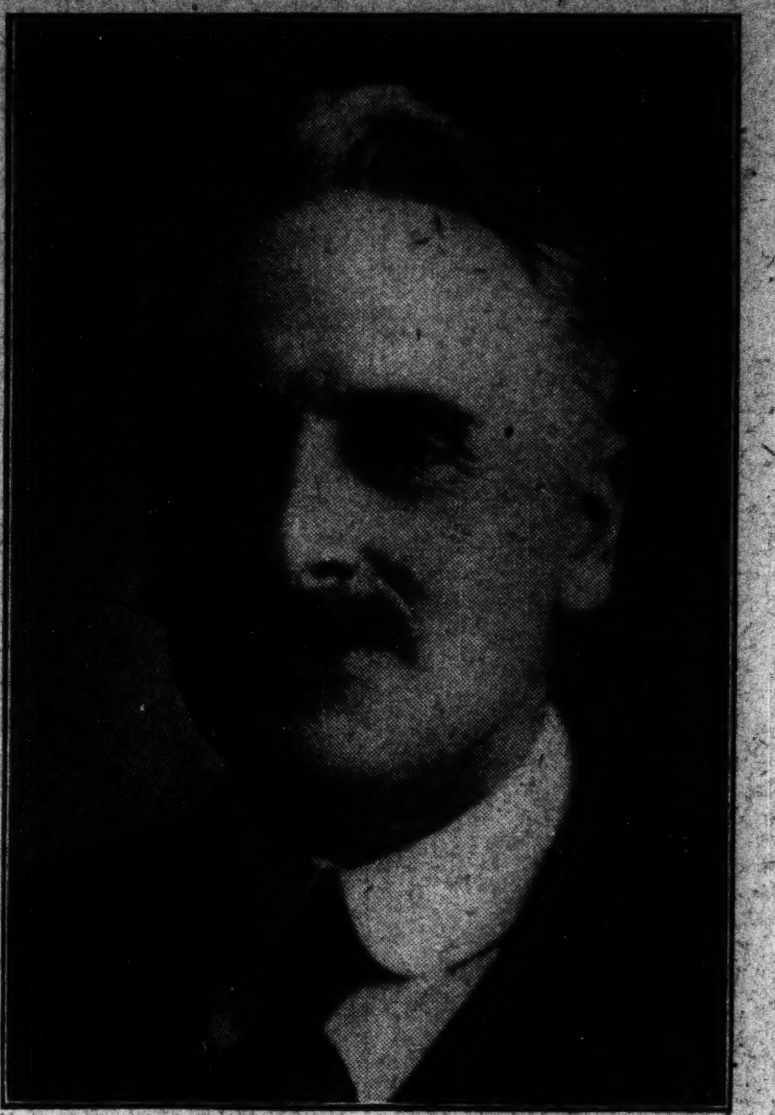
Of Mr. Monteux nothing should be said in Boston by one who views him from New York's point of observation. But perhaps a final word may be allotted to the young magician of Philadelphia, Leopold Stokowski. Like several other wizards of the baton, he has developed tendencies which mark him as "the foster child of silence and slow time." Much of his rapturous proclamation of orchestral splendor has retired behind the pale mask of thought. Much of the seeming spontaneity, the electric flashing of his readings, has given way to elaborately developed gradations of effects and expansions of phrasing till some of the compositions performed under his direction in the late season seemed inclined to move down the vales of oblivion, wan shadows of themselves. One could not help fearing when he led his men with Siegfried down the Rhine that this Teutonic Ulysses, setting forth in quest of new worlds, was in danger of being stopped and held fatefully by the charms of the sirens inhabiting the lucent depths. He descended the famous river slowly, ponderously, almost wearily. One wondered whether in his maturity "the highest hero of worlds" had perchance grown fat and scant of wind. But Wotan put Brünnhilde to sleep at a most appropriate pace. And the orchestra played the slumber music as if it were indeed for the cradle of a goddess.

Music Week in New York for Benefit of All Classes

Plans for Music Week, April 30 to May 6, in New York, include concerts in armories, schools, settlement houses and churches. More than 40 committees, made up of city officials, business men, club women, teachers, social workers and others, have charge of arrangements. Printed matter setting forth the importance of music to the people is to be prepared in 14 different languages and distributed to those attending the concerts arranged by the committees.

"Music is a common language," declared Miss Isabel Lowden, chairman of the executive committee of Music Week, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and it is a power for binding together the diverse elements of the population. As long as music is confined, however, to concert halls and the opera house, the people will have insufficient opportunity to hear the best. The distances they must go are too great and the prices they must pay are too high. The general committee, therefore, is arranging programs for the benefit of the men, women and children of the five boroughs and the suburbs of New York."

Miss Lowden noted that the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, which holds its annual meeting on May 4, will give a program of Hebrew music, and that the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, which holds its annual meeting on May 5, is to give a prominent place in its arrangements to music. She also mentioned musical entertainments arranged to be given in 20 boys' club rooms, under the auspices of the New York Rotary Club.



H. A. Fricker, Conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto

How a Great Choir Is Trained For Unanimity in Its Technique

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

IF LISTENERS can follow with perfect ease four singers performing a quartet, they ought to be able also, according to H. A. Fricker, conductor of the Toronto Mendelssohn choir, to follow 60 times four singers performing a chorus. "It is a question of technique, intonation and tone," he explained, talking with a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor. "The groups of verses in a choir are only individual verses magnified in power. Each group must phrase its words precisely as one person. All the members of a group must sing with perfect unanimity of pitch. And to crown all, the tone must be clear.

"How is it done? By training. In the case of the Mendelssohn choir, the members are encouraged to take their music home and practice it by themselves. Then the women are called together for rehearsal of their parts and the men for rehearsal of theirs. Every part, and even every bar, for the sopranos, contraltos, tenors and basses, is gone over in detail. All parts are treated as of equal importance; and when finally a general rehearsal is called, the various voices are found to fit together, and study of shading and other points of expression can begin.

"Voices, you know, have their own idiom and sonority; and that must be taken account of by everybody, whether performer or listener. But as for what voices can do, I don't know how I would set any bounds. They can execute anything in the old style of writing or in the modern style either, with practice. As for vocal composers, who is greater than Bach, when he is at his best? In certain of his choral works every part is absolutely an individual melody, and one part is of exactly equal significance with every other one. Some modern men are holding to his idea in that regard, though they don't always develop skill comparable with his.

"Do I think that voices cannot be accompanied by orchestra without damage to vocal values? I do, although I admit that some composers score for voices and orchestra more wisely than others. And I admit also that certain details are necessarily lost when the music of a chorus is combined with powerful instrumentation. Modern men, I grant you, often score the orchestral accompaniment so heavily that they will put the lower voices almost completely out. Again, the players in an orchestra in many instances ignore the composer's marks and make their tone too loud. But much of that difficulty could be overcome, if choirs could afford to pay for thorough rehearsals with orchestra. Too often performances go unsatisfactorily simply because orchestral rehearsals are too expensive for the singing society's treasury, and voices and orchestra have to be put together on a basis of improvisation.

"But some choral works with orchestral accompaniment are so well scored that performance can hardly help going well. An example is the 'Song of Destiny' of Brahms. The oratorios of Handel, too, as regularly treated, have a very proper balance between the vocal and the instrumental departments. I have heard the Handel oratorios, by the way, given in London with the original accompaniment. But they lack variety of tone coloring and they do not develop climax anywhere near so effectively as they do when performed in the modern arrangements. And yet such an arrangement as that made of Handel by Franz is open to certain objections. The point is that the arranging of an eighteenth century master must be done reverently. I myself entertain the idea that a work of art like, 'The Messiah,' or the 'St. Matthew' passion of Bach being great when it started out on its career, remains great today and does not need essential making over. Particularly, I think it does not profit by eccentric retouching."

As the People Sing 'Star-Spangled Banner'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 5

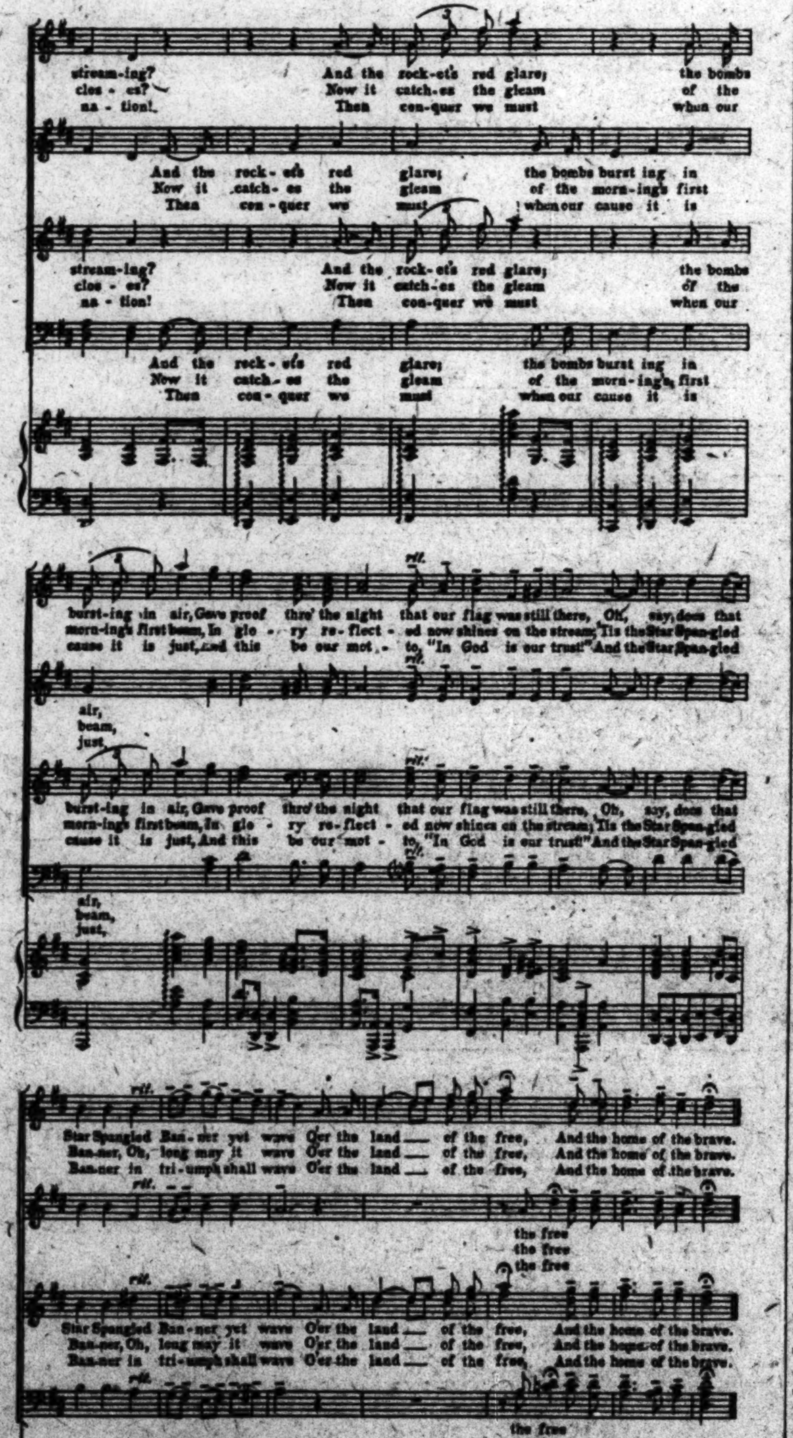
From Monitor Bureau

"AT A choral festival and competition which I attended last fall at Buffalo," said Geoffrey O'Hara, the composer, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "all the choirs got together and sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' I sat in the audience, and as I listened I got an idea for a new arrangement of the air. I at once noted down on my program pamphlet how I thought the principal divisions of the melody should be distributed among the voices and how the subsidiary parts should run. Before I left the concert hall I had the piece sketched. I prepared it for choral practice and worked over details until a little while ago, when I published it. The Mendelssohn Choir gave it its first public performance at Buffalo night before last, and its second and third performances last night and tonight here.

"Anybody who listens carefully to a choir singing it, or who reads it with attention as printed, will notice that the tune runs somewhat differently in a few places from the traditional and official version. And why do you suppose I changed it? Because I found that no group of singers ever do it according to the official notation. I even found that school children who are taught it the regular way never sing it that way. In order to ascertain what the tune, as popularly done, is, I took phonographic records of different crowds singing it and on those records I based my form of the melody.

"You will notice when you look at a copy of the music that besides altering the melody to conform with popular usage, I have introduced two or three reforms in the harmonization. To begin with, I have put the piece in the key of D, which is higher than that of the old version. In this way, I get a light and brilliant beginning. Then at the line, 'And the rocket's red glare,' I have taken the melody out of the high voices and put it into the low, letting the high voices weave in a decoration on the phrases, 'rocket's red glare' and 'bombs bursting in air.' Toward the close, I let the melody return to the sopranos and I make a climax on the phrase, 'land of the free,' by keeping my contraltos and basses silent and then letting them come into the harmony on the word 'free,' the basses taking a high C natural in the chord of D. Various treatments of this word were tried in rehearsal, and the one we now use was finally settled upon as the best.

"The whole version, then, you will understand, was worked out melodically from actual popular experience and harmonically from practical choral tests."


stream-ing? And the rock-ets red glare; the bombs
cleo-es? Now it catch-es the gleam of the
na-tion! Then con-quer we must when our
red glare; the bombs burst-ing in
the gleam of the morn-ing's first
we must when our cause it is
rit.
that our flag was still there, Oh, say, does that
ed now shines on the stream; 'Tis the Star-Span-gled
"In God is our trust!" And the Star-Span-gled
the land of the free, And the home of the brave.
the free

Courtesy of the Mendelssohn Choir and by permission of the composer

Part of Geoffrey O'Hara's Version of the United States National Anthem

"The Goldsmith of Toledo" For First Time in English

Offenbach Opera Presented by British National Opera Company in Edinburgh

Edinburgh, March 24
Special Correspondence

THE British National Opera Company gave the citizens of Edinburgh the opportunity of witnessing, on March 16, the first performance in English on any stage of Offenbach's opera "The Goldsmith of Toledo." The King's Theater was packed to its utmost seating and standing capacity. The cast:

Marquesa Dolores Almedina (Poetess) ... Beatrice Miranda
Don Miguel del Favero (Ambassador) ... Walter Hyde
Juan Carmona (Artist) ... Sydney Russell
Pedro Miranda (Astronomer) ... Frederick Rickitt
Dr. Diego Mendoza ..... William Anderson
Pablo Scarlatti (Composer) ... Raymond Ellis
Francisco Malaveda (The Goldsmith) ... Augustus Milner
Magdalena (His Daughter) ... Eda Bennie
Leonardo (His Apprentice) ... Tudor Davies
Teresa (His Housekeeper) ... Edith Clegg
Lorensino (Servant) .... Ernest Howie
Alcalde .... Albert Chapman

Some years ago, Mr. Percy Pitt, now artistic adviser to the British National Opera, saw a performance of the "The Goldsmith of Toledo" on the Continent, recognized the possibilities in it, and to him is mostly due the credit of securing the performing rights in this country. Mr. Oliver Berenard has designed the mise-en-scène and Mr. Claude Aveling has translated the libretto, which is taken from a tale by Hoffman. The music is drawn from an unfinished opera by Offenbach and a selection from his other unpublished and unperformed compositions.

The goldsmith is the central figure; he designs and makes the most exquisite jewelry, with which he cannot bear to part. It is his desire to regain possession of masterpieces he has sold that makes the plot.

Mr. Augustus Milner gave a most stirring and convincing rendering of the part of Malaveda. His masterly realization of the tremendous fight between right and wrong in the goldsmith created a profound impression and held the audience enthralled. With such a powerful and resourceful actor in the title rôle the success of the opera was practically assured. Miss Beatrice Miranda sang the brilliant music for the Marquesa with great ease and insight. Miss Eda Bennie as Magdalena acted and sang with charm and simplicity. Miss Edith Clegg, the duenna, acquitted herself admirably as usual. Mr. Walter Hyde as Favero proved a distinguished and successful suitor; Mr. Tudor Davis as the apprentice sang very effectively; Mr. Sydney Russell (Carmona), Mr. William Anderson (Dr. Mendoza) and Mr. Raymond Ellis (Scarlatti) in smaller parts rendered great service, and the spoken part of the Alcalde was delivered with great dignity by Mr. Albert Chapman.

The music is most attractive and bright and it seems more than probable that the dainty minuet from the prologue and the melodious serenade from the last act will find as great favor with the general public as the barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffman." The enthusiasm of the audience was great and Mr. Percy Pitt, the conductor, and the chief vocalists were accorded most hearty recognition of their splendid work, recalls before the curtain being numerous at the end of the performance.

Bach Recital in Westminster Abbey

Dr. Albert Schweitzer Interprets Organ Works

London March 17
Special Correspondence

"ARCHITECTURE," said Schelling in his "Philosophie der Kunst," "is music in space, as it were, a frozen music . . ." And perhaps there is significance in the fact that the efflorescence of Gothic architecture in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries coincided with the development of counterpoint. It was at this period that composers learnt how to introduce ornamental notes; and, as Parry tells us, the basis was always a passage of an old church hymn or chant, to which they endeavored to add another note. During the first half of the eighteenth century John Sebastian Bach carried the art of expressive counterpoint to its zenith. With a material more durable than stone or marble he built vast cathedral-like works that in their form, balance, variety and richness are a perfect expression of Gothic art.

Among Bach's finest creations are his organ works. He is still, today, the king of the king of instruments. And the development of the organ, it is interesting to remember, went hand in hand with that of counterpoint. The organ might almost be called a Gothic instrument. Its music attained an independent status sooner than any other branch of composition and Bach was preceded by a succession of great organists and organ composers. As a well-known musical historian says, it is difficult to find a finer or more true-hearted set of men in the whole range of musical art than such as Frescobaldi, Froberger, Swelinck, Kerl, Reinken, Buxtehude, Pachelbel, Kuhnau, and many others of the same calling and similar musical powers.

The great concourse of people who thronged Westminster Abbey to hear Dr. Albert Schweitzer play a program of Bach's organ works found themselves in surroundings that were ideal for the occasion. The architectural shapes of the familiar prelude and fugue in E minor and the fugue in C minor, became, as it were, visual in soaring column, vaulted roof, and traceried window. Through the outpouring of a great musical mind, the listener learned something of the secret of those builders whose fervor, freedom, energy, and delight raised great cathedrals. The tender beauty and simplicity of the choral preludes and the silence in which the huge assembly listened to these religious songs of the Reformation was extraordinarily impressive.

An Alsatian by origin, Dr. Albert Schweitzer is widely known as a leading authority, biographer, and interpreter of the Leipzig master. He is one of the foremost organists and organ builders in Europe, and has filled the position of organist to the Bach societies in Paris and Strasbourg. In 1913 he threw up everything and sailed for the little French mission on the Ogowe River in French equatorial Africa. There he ministered to the needs of the neglected natives. His present brief visit to Europe is for the purpose of raising funds for this work by recitals and lectures.

Criticism of Dr. Schweitzer's Bach playing is best expressed by the recognition of the evident love he has for Bach's music. It takes an idealist to understand an idealist. And if ever there was an idealist in music it was John Sebastian Bach.

A Scholarship in Europe

From the Academy in Rome, 101 Park Ave., New York, is issued an announcement concerning the competition for a musical fellowship, the winner of which will enjoy the privilege of study in Europe. Applicants are required to file with the secretary, not later than Mar. 1, letters of reference as to character, education and artistic ability. They must submit not later than May 1 two compositions, one for orchestra, or for orchestra with solo instrument, and one for string quartet or other chamber music ensemble. Manuscripts must bear a pseudonym and must be sent with an envelope in which the composer's actual name is sealed and on which the pseudonym is written for identification.

Charles Hackett in Europe

Charles Hackett, the tenor, who sang with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York last season and the two seasons before, and who is now singing in Europe, is reported to have made an especial success at La Scala, Milan, in the rôle of the count in Rossini's "Barber of Seville." Favorable mention is noted also of his work in the rôle of Cavaradossi in Puccini's "Tosca" at Monte Carlo. He is announced for appearance in Paris at the Opéra-Comique, a theater the stage door of which the world is not accustomed to hear of American tenors entering.

AMUSEMENTS

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THE HOME FORUM

Miss Porter's Emporium

MISS PORTER'S Emporium is one of the twenty-two shops in a little country town. It combines millinery, drapery, toys, fancy china and stationery with a Servant's Registry. It is a very small place and woefully over-crowded. The shelves are bulging, the floor covered with baskets of odds and ends, and light articles of apparel hang like fringes from the ceiling. The passage leading to the living room is so choked with "ready-mades" that Miss Porter always stops to re-arrange her hair at the little mirror in the corner after pushing her way through.

Though for nearly fifty years she has ruled over the Emporium she has still the ringlets and the giggle of a girl of seventeen. Her dress is mid-Victorian with just a touch added, such as a ribbon in her hair or an embroidered motif on her collar, to keep it up to date, as it were. She sells garments of a fashionable cut, of course, though she shakes her head over them and wonders "whatever the girls are coming to."

Under her ample skirt there hangs a large pocket where she keeps her change and her keys. She is a great talker, and not infrequently customers who run in for a reel of cotton spend the rest of the morning in listening to her latest bit of news. She takes great pride in the fact that she was the first in the town to introduce the daring innovation of a Christmas sale. The little workroom upstairs was swept and garnished, gayly decked with evergreens and lighted with fairy lamps and the Christmas wares displayed, so that when her amazed customers were asked to "step up and see our Christmas Bazaar" they were speechless with surprise. "The country folks had never seen such a sight before," she tells you; "they just came in crowds till there wasn't standing room and then they had to take their turns.

"I'd been up to London to get the very newest things. I'd never been at Christmas before, and oh! the crowds of people! The shops were lovely. My patience! One could have spent a fortune. Six packing cases it took to bring home all I bought!"

"'Here's Miss Porter up from the country,' said the gentleman at the warehouse, though how he knew I never could tell. And all the young ladies came forward and were that polite. Such attention and such beautiful manners! I remember it all as if it were yesterday, and it's over twenty years ago. That sale did ever so well, and I've had one every year since.

"Then I was the first in the town to take up picture postcards. Mr. Curtis at the newspaper shop wouldn't look at them. 'Just trumpery,' he said; but I thought them so pretty! 'You've the eye of faith, Miss Porter,' said the traveler, 'and you'll reap your reward'; and I have. Miss," she calls to the little girl who acts as her assistant, "show the ladies our latest views."

"Miss" spreads out the cards on the counter while Miss Porter explains each one with the air of a public lecturer. But with all her zest for selling, her funny little giggle and her old-fashioned ways, she has a generous heart as I found when going round to collect for the school children's meal fund.

As I explained my errand she beamed. "There, now! And I was only thinking this very morning that I'd like to give something"; and she plunged her hand deep into the capacious pocket. "And let me see if I can't find something else," she said, with a roguish shake of her curls, "the little dears are always glad of something to wear." She returned in a moment or two with an armful of little garments and remnants. "I can always find something to give," she said. "The Lord has prospered me, and when there's folks in need it's only right I should.

"It's a pleasure. Don't thank me. There's the rust and moth, you know. But they can't corrupt what you give away, can they?"

Poetry South

Despite some vigorous assertions to the contrary, it seems as if southern poetry were going to be decidedly regional in spirit, with a quick human appeal but strongly local in tone—poetry of and about places. Much of American verse is city poetry. It is the similarity of our city life perhaps which has given to a great deal of American verse a note of sameness that is too often mistaken for a universal realistic appeal. The city, too, has given American poetry a tendency to mirror back the drab, and accentuated an almost morbid desire for self-expression which the crowd begets. There has been, to be sure, a gain in thought-content and sophistication, but the spontaneous and simple have been sacrificed, while the constant search for the "new" has brought about a ceaseless experimentation with alien forms. It seems probable that poetry written from the South will be, in nearly all these respects, the opposite of what has rather arbitrarily been called "city-verse," for the South is still predominantly agricultural. Although industrialism, under the spur of northern capital, has ridden in ruthlessly here and there, the plantation of one kind or another is still the economic, vital unit; and it may be expected that when the plantation poet speaks, it will not be from the necessity of introspectively asserting his existence as an individual apart from the crowd, but of objectively reflecting in simple measures the patriarchal life remnant about him. In this he will very likely be profoundly impressed by his sub-tropical or mountain landscapes, and reflect the spontaneously lyrical and primarily rhythmic melodies of the Negro. Indeed, the effect of the Negro on southern poetry demands a treatment by itself. . . .

The Negro, however, is not the only source of folk-lore in the South. Even richer in poetic material is the lofty back-country of the Appalachians. The rush of American civilization has thus far touched only the fringes of this rugged land. Today one may take a trail from one of the mountain towns, and by traveling horseback for fifty miles in from the railroad he will discover for himself an eighteenth-century pioneer settlement; provided he is not mistaken for a revenue officer, and his route subjected to an immediate change of destination.

The mountains of the Carolinas and Kentucky were settled in the days of Daniel Boone and earlier by sturdy Scotch-Irish and English pioneers who built their isolated settlements behind the ramparts of rock. There, sequestered from the flow and change of civilization, they have continued to live the life of the pioneer. There are certain remote districts in the Black and Great Smoky ranges where life has remained absolutely static for a century and a half. There it is still possible to hear old English ballads and folk-tales which passed from current use generations ago; and one still encounters Elizabethan words. Certainly nowhere else in the America of today can one find conditions so favorable to the development of genuine folk-expression; with the background of an old, but still remembered civilization, and an absolute isolation which encourages the crystallization, by word of mouth, of the idea into the story. . . .

To pass from the country of the mountain-whites to the Carolina Low Country, for example, is to pass from one world to another, one with a different fauna and flora and a different ethnic background. Here the poets may tell of the sea-islands, with tidal lagoons where the wild-fowl, ducks, marsh-hens, and strange gawky heron feed, and the migrating song-birds pass through each year like a recurring flame. They may speak of magnolia and azalea gardens, oriental in a polychromatic spring, of swamps and eerie live-oak forests where the Spanish moss hangs like stalactites in twilit caverns; of the miles of deserted rice-fields where turbaned blacks walk ruined dykes; and of the ancient baronies and manors, each with its legend, where the deer feed around the stately columned houses—shells of a life and an epoch which have passed away. . . .

How absurd to say that the South has nothing but genealogy! Who will sing of them, these cities—of Santa Fe or El Paso, San Antonio or St. Augustine, and of old Charleston with her three hundred years of memories? Who is going to write the epos of Coronado, of the lost Fountain of Youth, of De Soto, of the pirates, of Africa transplanted, of the outlandish voodoo that still lingers, and of the strange new Christ that the Negroes worship? Is there no one to tell over again from the clearer light of a better time how the awful keen sword of civil war struck down these States, how the slave and freedman passed, and how through bitterness they have come to a saner, sweeter again? Here is a challenge to the American renascence. It is ardently to be hoped that the South will continue to reply to it as she has begun to do, and that she will give us largely of her rich landscapes and historical material, and speak of and from the life of her memory and of her present.—Hervey Allen and DuBose Heyward, in "Poetry."

The Wind's East

The Wind's east,—Oh, Oh!
Only a little while ago,
To-day was just like yesterday.
  But now—now, only Now
The world's all turned some silver
  way;—
    I know how,
    I know how!

    The Wind's east,
    The Wind's east!—
Salt, salt Wind that I love so.
All the things in the garden blow
Wavy gray;—and the Trees all
  know,—
Trees that never, never can go,
  Must know how it would feel to be
There, where the ships sail to and fro,
  Ships on the blue, blue Sea!
And the homesick ones by the bridge
  up here
Are tugging to get their anchors clear,
  And they reach up high, to see.
They catch their breath when they
  feel the air,
And the rigging stirs, and the lanterns
  stare;
For they know the tide is high out
  there,
The gulls go skirling by, out there,—
  The gulls and the Wind go free.
And they tug, and they pull, and they
  wonder so
When will the Captain let them go?—
    Oh, Oh,—to Sea,
    To Sea!

—Josephine Preston Peabody.

The Versatility of Etching

The needle is the crayon; the acid adds color. The needle is something all the more eloquent because its means of expression are confined within more restricted limits. It is familiar and lively in the sketch, which by a very little must say a great deal; the sketch is the spontaneous letter. It all but reaches the highest expression when it is called in to translate a grand spectacle, or one of those fugitive effects of light which nature seems to produce but sparingly, so as to leave to art the merit of fixing them.—Maxime Lalanne, in "A Treatise on Etching."

Desert Color Unity

The golden-crimson dawns, the fiery sunsets, seem to attune the desert and put all its elements into complete accord; but it also goes together as a piece from dawn to dusk with a different light and a different tone of color for every hour. The lilac, the rose, the golden envelope of air are in effect so many colored glasses through which we see the world. The mountains, mesas, and basins are all tinged by the prevailing hue or tint, and even the blue of the sky is tempered by it. The result is a color-unity in landscape the most astonishing ever seen. It is possibly this exact unity of tone that baffles the landscape-painter who would put the desert on canvas. Many have tried and very few have succeeded.—John C. Van Dyke.

Towers of Noli

SQUARE and slender and exquisite, they spring from the cluster of houses thronging the narrow space between the headlands. At their back is the stout wall of the old town, at their front the sea, and all about them are the fine old houses which make up Noli. Down by the sea front is the tiny cathedral—for Noli, with its 2000 tight-packed inhabitants, was for 300 years an independent republic, with a podesta and a bishop and a martyr, all complete.

On the heights of Monte Orsini—the largest of the two headlands—stands the ruins of the Castle. The town wall which boldly mounts the hill to shut headland, castle, and city into one inclosure is immensely high and strong even now.

Noli had had a long history, even when those mediæval towers began to rise. Noah's nephews founded it, they say, being attracted by the site in their wandering search for a home after the flood! And it is known that the Carthaginians destroyed it in 317 B. C. though Romans from Genoa were prompt to rebuild it. There are traces of dwellings older still on the hill below the Castle—so old that it is hard to be interested in the dim beings who lived out their rough, wild lives in them.

And in the early days of the Christian era Noli's martyr was born—Paregorio. He was of noble birth, and as soon as he was old enough he went with three friends to join the Christian Legion in Africa. There he soon distinguished himself by his gallantry and was happy enough until persecution broke out. The little church in the martyr's honor was built about the eighth century, over the site of a Roman temple, and has been hardly touched until quite lately, when the Italian Government included it in "National Monuments" and with restrained and careful hands put it in order.

The Castle must have been built at many dates, and is still very imposing in its strength and extent. Olive terraces climb the hill beside the wall nowadays, and even the great courtyards and the spaces between the outbuildings are thick with trees. Behind the castle the far side of the headland drops sheer to the sea, and it is hard to imagine a place better adapted to defense. At the heart of the buildings is a great round tower innocent of any entrance on the ground level. The only doorway is 20 feet up. Given a supply of food and water, the dwellers in it could have stood any siege indefinitely. Probably the tower was already old when the towers in the town below began to go up, in the days of the Crusaders. Genoa was then very busy acting as carrier for the fighting men, and building up an immense foreign trade at the same time. It is unlikely that her smaller neighbor, Noli, failed to share in this prosperity. Every noble family must then have its watch tower, partly for use—for thence could be given an early warning of the return of the trading vessel—and partly as a mark of distinction. Genoa lost all her towers when the turbulence of the nobles made a strong podesta order them to be razed to the ground, but Noli was more fortunate. Doubtless Dante looked down on the towers with pleasure as he struggled down that rugged descent of which he wrote, "steep as the path into Noli."

Langland and His School

ALONG the Welsh Marshes, up to Lancashire and Westmorland, as in many other districts of England there lived those who held strongly to the older traditions of the English race. There were families in these regions who treasured their memories from ancient times, and who prided themselves on having lived in these parts long before the coming of William the Conqueror. Among these the English element predominated, even as the Norman among those of higher social life in London and the great social centers near. While Chaucer was singing his delightful ballades, charming the ears of courtiers and ladies by his French love-songs in English verse, there was a voice to be heard other than that of "the new gladness of a great people, which utters itself in the verse of Geoffrey Chaucer." It was a sterner voice, that disdained the gauds of rhyme and the harmonies of the French school of poetry. For let us think of the real conditions of the time. At the court there was the pomp, extravagance, and display of chivalry, the luxury and splendour of a revived Camelot. The glamour was truly great. But between Crécy and Poitiers there was dire national tribulation. There were grave and economic and social problems. . . . The splendours of the Order of the Garter proved no antidote of these ills. The condition of the country was bad; there was corruption in Church and State.

Then it was that a stern voice arose in the West Midlands, the voice of Langland, like that of some Hebrew prophet-poet of old, telling the people, in language that went readily home, in the rhymeless alliterative metre of the old days before the Conquest, the stern truth that their sufferings were due to national shortcomings, and that a guide should be found to lead them to the shrine of Truth. Perchance from among the lowly, the humble tillers of the soil, such a true leader might be found. This was the purpose of The Vision of Piers Plowman. By the intensity of its lesson, the Vision seems to have spread far and wide throughout the land; Langland appears to be the only poet of the West Midland school who gained recognition as a national, and not merely local, poet. The school of West Midland alliterative poets, of whom there were many, though hardly a name other than Langland's has come down to us, holds a distinctive place in the lineage of English literature. These poets, in respect of metre, manner, and spirit, for the most part harked back to the time before the Conquest. I do not mean to say for a moment that they were acquainted with the writings of Caedmon or Cynewulf, or any pre-Conquest literature; yet they were something more than the spiritual heirs of the older English poets. In some way or other—the problem is a difficult one—the Old English alliterative metre lived on during the centuries that followed the Norman Conquest, and suddenly, about the middle of the fourteenth century, to judge from extant poetry, there was a great revival of this archaic form of poetry. Even where these poets chose their matter from France or from Latin sources, the spirit of the handling is characteristic and altogether differentiated from the Chaucerian method. . . .

The fundamental error in all these discussions seems to be a failure to understand that there were these two schools of poetry, the Chaucerian and the West Midland, representing two great voices in the harmonies of English poetry, the one with its quest for beauty and melody, and the other, by utterance, more homely and direct, seeking primarily to enforce the lesson. In their attitude toward nature the two schools may well be contrasted, the Chaucerian with its conventional bright May mornings and landscapes of joyance, the West Midland poets with their interpretation of nature in her more rugged moods, with their fondness for storms and tempests and lowering clouds. . . .

If Chaucer was "the father of English poetry," and the old title may well remain, let us at all events understand the place of his contemporaries in the pedigree of his descendants.—F. J. C. Hearnshaw in "Mediæval Contributions to Modern Civilisation."

A Garden Color Chart

I wonder if it wouldn't be possible (in some day approaching the millennium) for seedsmen to furnish a color range with their seeds, much as a manufacturer of fabrics does in showing his wares: when he makes up a new design it is printed in a number of color variations, and a "swatch" or collection of clippings showing the color line is provided purchasers to choose from. A color chart is difficult to work with, since only one very gifted with a color sense can carry a great number of shades and tones in her head. Even working with it in the garden, with the chart in one hand and the flower in the other, I have found more confusing than helpful. It may seem a silly idea, and yet I think it perfectly feasible, for a house like Henderson or Burpee to supply a color "swatch" with its asters or snapdragons, bits of silk matched up the year before to established varieties. With these the gardener could work out her color scheme graphically and to her utmost satisfaction.

Next year I must try this. I will persuade her to collect me—she who has ways of getting such things—a box of rainbow ribbons and silkends, and with these we will make our border charts for each succession of color.—Richardson Wright in "Truly Rural."

The Anthem of the Gale

Nature was holding high festival, and every fibre of the most rigid giants thrilled with glad excitement. I drifted on through the midst of this passionate music and motion across many a ridge glen, from ridge to ridge; often falling in the lea of a rock for shelter, or to gaze and listen. Even when the glad anthem had swelled to its highest pitch, I could distinctly hear the varying tones of individual trees—spruce, and fir and pine, and leafless oak. . . . It occurred to me that it would be a fine thing to climb one of the trees to obtain a wider outlook and get my ear close to the Aeolian music of its topmost needles. . . . Never before did I enjoy so noble an exhilaration of motion. The slender tops fairly flapped and swished in the passionate torrent, bending and swirling backward and forward, round and round, tracing indescribable combinations of vertical and horizontal curves, while I clung with muscles firm braced, like a bobolink on a reed. —John Muir.

To be useful to as many as possible is the especial duty of a critic, and his utility can only be attained by rectitude and precision. He walks in a garden which is not his own; and he neither must gather the blossoms to embellish his discourse, nor break the branches to display his strength. Rather let him point to what is out of order, and help to raise what is lying on the ground.—Landor.

Ideas and Beliefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL mankind would admit two kinds of thoughts, good and bad; but, doubtless, would be involved in much controversy when it came to the point of deciding which thoughts were good and which were evil. Christian Science is very definite on the subject, however. It teaches that real thoughts or ideas proceed from divine Mind; that divine Mind is God, Spirit, Life; and that, therefore, ideas must be like their source,—good, spiritual, eternal. Christian Science classifies as mere beliefs the so-called thoughts which involve error and are temporary and material. It teaches that the latter emanate from that mythical mind, "mortal mind" as Mrs. Eddy called it, the "carnal mind" as Paul named it, which is a supposititious opposite of the one divine Mind.

This being true, the Christian Scientist learns that daily he must choose between these two kinds of thought—the one real and eternal, the other unreal and material. The Bible teaches that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he," so are his health and environment, his entire human experience. If a man, therefore, does not like what he seems to be or to see, the remedy is to change his thinking. On page 3 of "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy says, "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love."

Is there anything more inspiring than to realize that we can control our own experiences through right thinking; that if we are willing to reflect God's ideas, instead of believing human beliefs, we shall be able to bring out in our lives all that is worthy and desirable? We must realize that false beliefs have no power behind them. They can never make us accept them against our will; and a belief without a believer is an impossibility. Man knows, because he reflects Mind; therefore he does not need to believe.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 260) that "a sick body is evolved from sick thoughts." The world at large is beginning to admit this to some extent. Statements are frequently published from outside the ranks of Christian Science, admitting that jealousy, envy, fear, hatred, and such like have a deleterious effect upon the body, while faith, hope, kindness, are beneficial in effect. This is a hopeful sign that human thinking is being leavened by Truth. Let anyone, however, listen to a conversation in any public place and he will realize how much the world needs to accept and discuss true ideas instead of evil beliefs.

We have all known of instances where persons under stress of necessity have accomplished some rescue or otherwise unusual feat, performing deeds utterly impossible under ordinary conditions of human belief. Does not that fact in itself show the liberation of capability when one is forgetful of the belief in corporeality? These sporadic instances, though interesting, are by themselves of little use or encouragement because not founded on spiritual understanding of man's unlimited ability to reflect omnipotence. Jesus' thinking, because of his understanding and from deliberate choice, continuously and intelligently accomplished complete liberation from human limitations. This is illustrated in every one of the so-called miracles, whether the overcoming of disease beliefs or what men have named "natural law."

Take the case given in the ninth chapter of Mark. When Jesus came to his disciples he found them surrounded by a multitude, and upon asking the reason he was told that a father had brought a lunatic boy to be healed. Before Jesus were the evidences of belief in evil. The multitude, the father and son, and apparently, since they had failed to heal the case, the disciples also, were accepting the statement of error that man is subject to suffering, that evil is powerful, and in this case was in control. The father's statement that the affliction was of long standing revealed belief in its tenacity. Did Jesus accept these beliefs? Not at all. Standing there, he alone of all the multitude chose spiritual ideas instead of material beliefs. Afterwards, he told his disciples that prayer alone could heal that case; and knowing, as we do, that prayer is close mental communion with God, Truth, we may be sure that while he was talking to the boy's father he was thinking God's thoughts. He was doing what, in the humble measure of his understanding, the Christian Science practitioner tries to do today, accepting Truth's statement of the case in contradistinction to the lies of the material senses. The immediate result of that right thinking by Jesus was the destruction of the false belief and the establishment in human experience of harmony and normal order.

This case proved what thousands of cases of Christian Science healing are proving today: that spiritual ideas reflected from divine Mind overcome evil and are everlasting; also that human belief is powerless. Every man may thus learn in some degree to choose whether to govern his thinking and living by fleeting, failing beliefs or by wise, progressive, spiritual ideas. In proportion as he chooses the latter will his experience move on through more and more harmonious, healthy, and successful channels to an ever clearer understanding of God.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8 1922

EDITORIALS

Canton Tries Good Government

It is refreshing to note that in one city in China, at any rate, there is a government. The much-heralded "commission government" of the municipality of Canton has borrowed a name which imports much more than a reality can show. But the least estimate of its proved achievements makes it a landmark in modern China. It is a government the people approve and heartily support. It has built roads, stopped gambling, organized a modern police system, and unlike any other political administration in China, it pays its appointees their salaries and honestly submits its expenditures to an impartial audit. It has a deficit, but its taxation authority is only eighteen months old, and Canton is a wealthy city.

Canton is a city that has for generations buzzed with political ambitions and intrigues. It has supplied the Nation's ablest political leaders, ranging in its favorite sons from opportunist supporters of the old régime, like the slippery Liang Shih-yi, through a resourceful group of scholarly and intellectual leaders of the stamp of Liang Chi-ch'iao to the world-famous banner-bearer of the radicals, Sun Yat-sen. It was the first foothold of foreign ideas, and from the populous districts surrounding it all save a handful of China's foreign emigrants have carried their peaceful economic conquests to the East Indies, the Malay States, India, the Philippines, and North and South America. The Cantonese is the hardiest, the canniest, and the most adaptable of all China's citizens. And as abroad he is the most fearless and enterprising, so at home he is the most restless and turbulent. Kwangtung Province fully lives up to its apt and self-admitted description, "the Ireland of China."

Like the Irish, the turbulent men of Kwangtung have made an amazing record abroad, but have not had much of a chance at home. Pirates and robbers have preyed upon their trade, and a series of irresponsible carpet-baggers, with a few brief interludes of good government, have usurped the seat of government at home pretty continuously, even after the revolution of 1911. The Cantonese leaders have been too much occupied with their vaulting ambitions to control the Government at Peking to build sure foundations of good administration at Canton.

Their present experiment certainly deserves success. For one thing, too much of the heady water of western democracy is not mixed with the oil of Chinese custom and understanding. The city administration is not elective, but was appointed en bloc by the man on whom the success of the experiment must almost entirely depend. This man is the Governor of Kwangtung Province, General Chen Chiung-ming, the military leader whose victory in 1920 made constitutional government in Canton possible. The Mayor and his six commissioners are to hold office for a period of five years, after which Canton will have its first mayoral election. The suffrages of the citizens of Canton were asked last year on a limited voting register for the municipal advisory council, and the result was not entirely a success. Of the thirty members of this council, ten were appointed by the Governor, ten were chosen by different economic and Labor groups, and ten were voted upon by the electors. But here western precedents were too aptly followed. The election was immediately contested on the ground of bribery and illegality, and, after a long trial in the courts, was declared void and a new election ordered. Fortunately this council has as yet little power, and the administrative departments have been run by the six commissioners with exemplary honesty and with an efficiency which has entirely justified their part of the experiment. It is interesting to note that the Mayor, Sun Fo, Dr. Sun's oldest son, and three other of the commissioners, are returned American students, two were educated in Japan, and the seventh was educated in France.

The credit of the Southern Government thus remains high at the place where all political pretensions are most searchingly judged—at home. It is inevitable that if China is to work out her own future, the perverse foreign prejudices which have attached so much false prestige to the Northern opportunists in China must relax, and the Southern progressives must come more and more into their rightful place as the leaders of present-day China. Toward that end the Cantonese leaders are giving the world a better reason for their preeminence in China than all their military expeditions, in this hopeful, productive and wholly unique attempt of good government in Canton.

Guarding Medical Freedom

There is a type of activity carried on by what might be termed the "left wing" of the medical fraternity, to which attention cannot be called too often or too directly. While it by no means represents the thought or desire of the great body of the medical profession, it seems that they would in some degree profit from the successful issue of these efforts. A case in point is the recent efforts to force through the Massachusetts Legislature a bill to extend compulsory vaccination to the private schools, whereas it is now confined to the public schools. The failure of the effort was in no wise due to lack of activity on the part of the medical proponents of the bill, but rather to vigilance on the part of the citizens of Massachusetts. The country at large may well be awake to this type of aggression, for it is confined to no single locality.

Out of the specific need for information regarding these politico-medical activities, there have developed certain organizations with the definite purpose to ascertain the facts regarding all phases of proposed medical legislation and the promotion of the public health service in general, to analyze and determine their meaning and to make public the findings for the benefit of all. Such organizations are the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts and the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of New York City. The former has a membership including persons of all shades of political and religious beliefs, who are united upon the platform of resistance to the fastening of the medical yoke more firmly upon the public, at least without due notice as to the purpose and meaning of all proposed medical and health legislation. While as an organization it advocates and promotes no school of healing, it stands for freedom in choice of remedies and in opposition to the compulsory use of any. It is found that, in the common cause of personal liberty, many citizens of widely divergent views as to the questions that lend themselves to individual preference may stand together to the promotion of this common purpose.

The Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of New York has not so large a membership, but it has already proved its usefulness in gathering, analyzing, and collating facts and in disseminating important information deduced therefrom, as to the real meaning of much proposed medical legislation offered at Washington and in capitals of various states. In the hands of an expert on medical legislation in general, one thoroughly competent to investigate and determine the trend of events, the Bureau has already rendered the public a valuable service. It has made known the meaning and purpose of numerous bills that otherwise might have attracted little attention, even though they directly affected the public in so important a matter as health legislation. In the interest of public enlightenment and in view of the far-reaching results of such legislation, this Bureau is worthy of general support by those who believe that all citizens are entitled to the fullest information regarding affairs which directly affect the common weal. While in no wise aimed to circumscribe the right activities of the medical profession, it stands directly across the path of unwarranted aggression by turning on the searchlight of publicity.

Dr. Inge, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, who has created something of a precedent for Anglican dignitaries by contributing a sprightly article once a week to a London paper, has little use for modern methods of letter-writing. He ventures to hope, "without much confidence," for a return of the "graceful and gentle" art of former times. In view of the growing habit of taking up, not a pen, but a helmet with radio receivers, for purposes of intercourse, the dean's doubtfulness seems justified for the present. But it must be remembered that not all ancestral epistles were long-winded, nor were they all clothed in Meredithian grace, as an anecdote recalled by the dean himself will show: A royal duke is said to have written to an Irish bishop:—"Dear Cork—Please ordain Stanhope.—Yours, York." The reply came back: "Dear York—Stanhope's ordained.—Yours, Cork."

Democracy and Martial Law

The conviction grows that in the continued "peaceful occupation" of Haiti by the military forces of the United States there is being exemplified an unwise adherence to a policy of government absolutely antagonistic to every basic theory of democracy. The charge has been so frequently made without even attempted refutation, that virtual absolutism is being enforced under the guise of a protectorate, that there remains, even among those who are usually inclined to regard as above question the purely administrative or executive acts of the governing authority, no matter what political party may chance to be in control, more than a suspicion that "dollar diplomacy," and not unbiased and unselfish friendly internationalism, dictates the present policies enforced at Port-au-Prince.

Nothing could be more evident than the fact that the administration of the island's affairs, as now conducted, is not hastening the time when the "occupying" forces may be wisely withdrawn, and it is equally apparent that the attitude of the United States toward the people there is not contributing to the friendship which should exist between neighbors. And this distrust, which unmistakably exists, and which is increasing because of recent happenings, is bound to make its influence felt among other peoples who, by some mischance, some mistake of judgment, or by reason of some unfortunate financial entanglement, may find themselves similarly situated.

It is altogether too easy, as will be admitted, to carelessly criticize or condemn any particular administrative policy. The reasonable plea may be made that extreme measures must be adopted in emergencies. But this can be admitted without indorsing an indeterminate infliction of restrictive and subjugating methods. The people of the United States, and of the world at large, have accepted as more than a mere theory the declaration that self-determination is the right of all the peoples of the world. It may be that the complete realization of this fundamental has not yet been attained, but it is indisputable that the tendency of civilization is toward this, and not away from it.

Is the present policy of the United States in Haiti in accord with this progressive human tenet? It would be interesting to know the answer to this question which those responsible for the continued enforcement of this policy might give. If it can be defended upon any reasonable basis, that defense should be forthcoming. It can neither be assailed nor defended upon any basis of partisanship or partisan expediency. It must be made to appear affirmatively that it is in accord with the American theory of government, in accord with the established tenets of the Monroe Doctrine, and at least substantially in accord with the accepted theory of self-determination. If such a defense of it is possible, the American people are ready to hear and consider it. They are evidently not, however, disposed to accept as such a defense any plea of expediency which might seek to glorify or to condone the continuing utilization of force, to the apparent detriment of a defenseless people, for the purpose of collecting overdue and questionable commercial obligations.

Time for Industrial Disarmament

A representative newspaper the other day published a remarkable photograph of a forest of fighting masts lined up against a bulkhead. The photograph bore the suggestive inscription: "Warships out of jobs. In the League Island Navy Yard are scores of vessels with fighting records waiting to be scrapped." The picture was an inspiring visualization of the great thing that has been accomplished by American initiative, American courage and American heart in the upbuilding of a new earth, a new civilization, a new and healing point of view in the affairs of nations.

But the same issue of the newspaper referred to bore the disquieting headline, as the main feature of its news of the day, "600,000 Coal Miners Go Out on Strike."

The sharp contrast between the trend in international affairs and the practice in industrial life is amazing. Millions of Americans cannot fail to realize this shocking anomaly if they only put their thoughts to its consideration. It was American realization of the futility of war that put in motion the great international project for the consignment of armed force to the museum for rejected implements of torture to which it undeniably belongs—and to which millions of Americans have set out to consign navies and armies—in the course of time.

And yet it is American blindness to a plain object lesson that is responsible for the employment of the weapon of the strike in this period when the conscience of mankind is relegating to the limbo of forgotten things the weapons of warfare between nations.

The strike, like the battleship, is a relic of that troublous past when questions of right and wrong were settled only by the mailed fist; when the scales of justice pivoted on the sharp edge of a sword.

In international affairs, after the greatest war in history, followed by the most inspiring contact of mind with mind in history, society has definitely and triumphantly rejected from the lives of men the revolting theory that might makes right.

And yet, at the threshold of the new era, the people of the United States are once more demonstrating their adherence to the hoary fallacy that might makes right. They are giving a fresh pledge of their adherence to this preposterous moral delusion in the Nation's industrial life.

What does the winning of a strike prove—whether it is the employers or the workers who carry the day? It proves no more than the outcome of a battle or a trial by fire proved yesterday or in the Middle Ages. The disputant over property rights who today should resort to force in an attempt to prove his claim or disprove that of his opponent would rightly be condemned by society as a disturber of the social order, and would promptly be suppressed as an enemy of society.

What has society to say to workers who resort to the strike in an attempt to disorganize industry, inflict suffering upon society, and loss upon millions in a widening circle, in an effort to prove the soundness and the fairness of a contention in economics? And what has society to say to employers who, for their own selfish purposes, sometimes foment strikes, and who often prefer a contest of strength and endurance with their employees rather than submit the merits of the controversy to arbitration? For there is nothing to choose between the worker who resorts to economic force and the employer who invokes the same archaic weapon of destruction.

Having taken, as a Nation, an unprecedented step toward the adoption of reason in place of violence in the relations between peoples, is it not time for the American people to effect a similar readjustment in the machinery and the workings of their industrial life? Is it not time—and high time—for industrial disarmament?

Claque in Concert Halls

Hired applause in concert halls, according to an opinion lately expressed by Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Society, amounts to a desecration of musical art. The occasion on which he said this was a dinner given to Willem Mengelberg, the Dutch conductor who has directed concerts of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra this season. And inasmuch as Mr. Damrosch is no doubt considered by the majority of New Yorkers as their leading musician, and inasmuch, further, as Mr. Mengelberg is accepted by them as one of the most important artists visiting them this season, the rebuke, warning, appeal, or whatever the speaker's words are to be called, will perhaps be respectfully pondered by those at whom it is pointed. In the opera house, Mr. Damrosch indicated, paid applauders have been endured since nobody knows when. The unauthorized institution popularly called the claque, he pointed out, has long carried on a reputation-making business in behalf of opera singers, its representatives being in attendance at performances and contributing, by organized hand-clapping, regular measures of acclaim at going charges. The same thing, he declared, has begun to extend its activities into the concert field, and should, he insisted, be frowned upon by the men who direct symphony performances, and be discountenanced also by people who support them.

Purchased hand-clapping, in other words, while bad enough where an aria of Verdi is sung, becomes a little less than blasphemous where an orchestral allegro or andante of Tchaikowsky is played. Which might almost be taken to mean that standards of musical morals, or manners, if that word suits better, vary inversely with the price of tickets; and that in a house where the cost of a front seat is $7.70, including war tax, a comparatively low type of behavior may be suffered, but that in one where the price is $2.50 "top," a stricter type is required.

The question may fairly be asked whether loud applause is of value to an artist, even when genuinely bestowed. A woman who has made one of the greatest reputations as a pianist of anybody traveling on the American concert circuit in the last ten years said, in talking on the subject: "I like best the audience that waits in silence after I finish playing a piece, and that does not break out at once into that horrible noise." Nevertheless, if the theoretical desires of all artists and the logical deductions of all philosophers were against applause, there would probably be just as much of it at the next performance of "Aida," or of the "Pathetic" symphony, as there was at the last.

The claque, indeed, can be, as Mr. Damrosch hinted, a great vexation at the opera house, starting its racket at the moment of curtain-fall in a lower corner of the auditorium, continuing the clatter in an upper corner, pointing off a fine diminuendo at the back end of the middle floor aisle, and then, as the tenor appears bowing before the footlights, beginning the whole thing over again. But, vexatious or not, the claque is always self-possessed; and however violent it may be with its own hands, it never does anything to invite the laying of heavy hands upon itself, either when on duty or when off. A New York manager who directs the business of some of the most renowned singers of the day was once surprised by receiving a call from a claque leader and having current rates for applause quoted to him. The manager was disposed to show anger; but the best he could do was to attempt derision and to remark that when he wanted to decorate his galleries with palms he would send for a florist.

Briefly, then, the members of the claque take their profession as seriously as the managers do theirs, or as the critics do theirs, or the artists theirs. They have a technique, too, even as Mr. Damrosch and Mr. Mengelberg have; and they possess an imperturbability which no invective of after-dinner speaker, or any other kind of speaker, has yet unsettled.

Editorial Notes

The new post office which, it is expected, will be opened in Chicago this summer, marks a distinct step forward, out of the trammels of fashion and conventionality which have marked the construction of large public buildings so often in the past. It is built, undoubtedly, with an eye to the future and is to include all the labor-saving devices known today. When the great automobile factories and other concerns, turning out enormous quantities of work daily, with a minimum of loss of motion, are proving the value of modern efficiency methods, why should not such methods be allowed to creep into governmental activities?

Mr. Whitley, Speaker of the House of Commons, will, some say, have to add his portrait to the long list of those of past Speakers which adorn the walls of his official residence. He has already applied to the College of Heralds for a coat-of-arms, without which no Speaker's portrait is complete, and as Mr. Whitley was in the spinning trade, and the College is not without a sense of humor, we may expect another example of the punning heraldry in which older generations delighted. The rebus of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, may be seen in stone in the Abbey, and shows an "eye" and a "slip" of a fig tree, with a man falling. In Norwich Cathedral Bishop Walter Lyhart used a "hart" "ly"ing in "water." Why should not Mr. Whitley, whose humor is said to be like the crackling of old parchment, revert to the ancient happy heraldic custom?

Those various adventurers of fiction who made successful journeys to the moon neglected to ask its inhabitants the most interesting question of all—what was the mysterious force which prevented the moon from keeping quite strictly to the time-table that human astronomers had worked out for it? The tables in the "Nautical Almanac" have been amended before, and now they have just been amended in accordance with prolonged calculations by Professor Brown of Yale University. It still remains to be seen whether these calculations will give accurate results over a period of years. The thought of the moon as a kind of celestial rebel which refrains, gently but firmly, from "obeying the universal law of gravitation" is exciting. Is it possible that it got to know about Einstein before he appeared?

An interesting light is thrown on international amenities by the invitation extended to Norman Macdermott of the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, England, to take a company to Christiania, Zurich, Stockholm, and Gothenburg, to present plays by Shakespeare, Shaw and Galsworthy. Patrons of art will be the more gratified at these courtesies, since the Everyman Theater management has always elected to place excellence of play and production before box-office considerations. Workers for international harmony will no doubt see a more substantial step toward good feeling between nations in visits of this description than in the involved documents and deliberations of a purely political order.

Westerly, R. I., furnishes a few facts on the results of prohibition that speak more forcibly than much argument. In 1911, under license, the city's high record of 148 arrests for drunkenness, reveling, and assault was reached. On this account an additional policeman was put on the Westerly force. In 1919, the arrests due to liquor were 24. In 1920 they were 20, and in 1921 they were 44. The average of national prohibition years shows a decrease in the arrests for drunkenness of 64 per cent. The services of the extra policeman were dispensed with on April 1 of this year.

Carl Radek, Assistant Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia, is quoted in dispatches from Berlin as saying: "Russian debts, like all debts, are not fundamental questions. As business optimists we recognize our debts to France and neutrals freely, but will not pay them." Radek was in Berlin with the Soviet delegation to the Genoa Conference. If the delegation goes to Genoa enveloped in the roseate cloud of "business optimism" in which he seems to dwell, it is a safe assumption that a breath or two from Mr. Lloyd George or M. Poincaré will blow away the airy illusion.